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VOL. XXII NO. 155 BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 2, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Plan To Elbow Indians Out Of S. Africa

COLONISATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

RACIAL ARROGANCE AT BOTTOM OF NEW SCHEME

Simla Indians' Strong Condemnation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 30.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Indians here official as well as unofficial, with the report which is just published of the Indian Colonization Inquiry Committee set up by the Union of South Africa for the purpose of making a preliminary examination of the possibilities of organised Indian emigration, both from South Africa and from India to other parts of the British Empire.

Too Late Theory

The Committee recommends further investigation of the possibilities offered by British North Borneo, British New Guineas and British Guiana for Indian Colonization. It is laid down that it is too late for India to become a competitor in colonization with Western powers in more settled parts of the world and that, therefore, an appropriate field for Indian colonization must be sought in the countries which to a great extent are still in a primitive state.

Unwanted Race

This statement is generally regarded by Indians here as a veiled assertion that Indians are not wanted in those parts of the Empire which enjoy temerate climate and that therefore there is not the slightest intention of ever according equality to races, however progressive and civilized the latter may become.

Pertinent Question

The Nationalist opinion indeed feels very strongly about this and it is asking a very pertinent question why Indians should be expected to cultivate loyal imperial sentiments, if they are for ever to be condemned to an inferior status in imperial citizenship.

INDIA'S INFERIOR STATUS IN EMPIRE

SIMLA, July 1.

British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guina—these three Colonies are mentioned in the Report of Indian Colonization Enquiry Committee for 1933|34 for further investigation as to the successful operation of the colonization scheme.

The Report is issued by the Government of the Union of South Africa and is signed by Mr. Young (Chairman) and Messrs. G. Heaton Nicholls, S. R. Naidoo and P.F. Kincaid (Members).

The appointment of the Committee followed the recommendation of the Round Table Conference held in Cape Town in 1932 on the Indian question in South Africa.

UNION SCHEME EXHAUSTED.

It was recognised by the Conference that the possibilities of the Union scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South African born. As a consequence, the possibilities of land settlement outside India were considered and the Government of India agreed to co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonization scheme for settled Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries.

A UNION COMMITTEE.

It was intended that the members of this enquiry should consist of representatives from both the Union and India and it was further provided that the Joint Commissioners should undertake their investigations and report to their respective Governments.

But for various reasons, the Committee, over which Mr. Young presided, was a Committee appointed by the Union Government to conduct a preliminary investigation in South Africa in order to facilitate the work of the Joint Commissioners still to be appointed.

NO RESPONSE TO NOTICE.

The Committee issued a notice inviting persons desirous of giving information, but this met with no response. A good deal of valuable statistical information was, however, obtained from various official and private sources in answer to definite written requests made by the Committee. Among the witnesses were Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa and five Indians representing the South African Indian Congress.

CHARACTER OF COLONIZATION

As regards the character of the colonization contemplated, the Committee sets forth four forms and expresses itself in favour of a settlement of a large number of persons on land under a scheme, financed by the Governments of India and of the Union and supervised by an organisation specially set up by these Governments, or the creation of an Indian Colony overseas to be chiefly developed by Indian enterprise. The attitude of the Indian community in South Africa was generally in favour of a primarily Indian scheme undertaken for the benefit of India's surplus millions. It was, in fact, resolved by the South African Indian Congress that if the Government of India was to put forward a scheme of colonization for Indians from India, the Congress agreed

(Continued on page 5)

NO BIDDER AT GOVT. AUCTION!

No-Tax Campaign Sequel In Colombo

SEIZED ARTICLES STOCKED!

COLOMBO, June 30.

The no-tax campaign adopted by the residents of ward No. 1 of the Colonnawa Urban District Council had its sequel in the seizure of movable property consisting of chairs, door frames, flower vases, picture frames, beds, etc. for the recovery of arrears.

The seized articles were put up for sale on the spot but as there were no bidders, the articles were removed and stocked by Government to be put up for sale again.—United Press.

TO PREVENT ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES

COLOMBO, June 30.

"That the Council informs the Honourable the Attorney-General of its willingness to co-operate with the Attorney-General, the Judges of the Supreme Courts and District Courts, and other courts in dealing with the question of the adoption of measures to prevent the abuse of privileges by lawyers in cross-examination of witnesses in Courts of Law," was the resolution passed at a meeting of the Colombo Bar Council which discussed at length the question of the abuse of privileges by lawyers in the cross-examination of witnesses. The Council has also decided to take action regarding the Income Tax Amending Bill.—United Press.

WHAT WILL GANDHIJI DO IN AUGUST?

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

With the departure of Mahatma Gandhi from Ahmedabad, speculation has started here with regard to his programme after the termination of the Harijan tour. It is believed that he will not immediately resort to civil disobedience. He is stated to be anxious to avoid any action that may adversely affect the Council entry programme, provided the Government release political prisoners.—A.P.

KASHMIR'S MINERAL WEALTH

JAMMU, June 30

Mr. D. R. Wadia of Geological Survey of India is touring the State of Jammu and Kashmir with object of completing a map of mineral resources. Interviewed by the "United Press" representive Mr. Wadia said that the State was full of mineral wealth, but he thought that the present financial condition of the State was a great handicap in working them out. He said that the work could not be taken up without inviting big financial and expert help from outside. Mr. Wadia has completed the tour of Jammu Province and is now in Kashmir. —United Press.

WHERE BAN IS STILL ON

A. I. C. C. Instructions To Congress Organisations

AMRAOTI, July 1.

The Secretary of the A. I. C. C. has issued instructions to the Provincial Congress Committees to the effect that the A.I.C.C. office has received enquiries as to the procedure to be adopted in view of the continuance of the ban on institutions directly connected with the Congress and those not so connected.

With regard to the former the P.C.C.s are advised that if they feel that the Government have deliberately maintained the ban, it is better nothing is done by way of application to the authorities. If, on the contrary, it is felt that it may probably be a case of oversight, then after waiting for a couple of weeks the attention of the authorities may be drawn to such cases.

The Secretary further advises that in no case it should be assumed that the ban is lifted. The situation after the Government communique has been quite different from what it was before. Each local Government has been given the right to decide in this matter and consequently the local branches of the same All-India organisation may be treated differently.

As regards the institutions not directly connected with the Congress it has been informed that the Congress cannot take any steps in the matter, as they are distinct from the Congress. But after waiting for a couple of weeks, if they feel that the Government has no special reasons to retain the ban, they may also draw the attention of the authorities towards their case and may enquire whether it is intended to lift the ban put on them.—United Press.

WARNING TO NAUJAWANS

Sabha Is Still Under Ban, Say Karachi Police

KARACHI, July 1.

The police have served notices on the office-bearers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha which was started here last month warning them that, as Government have not lifted the ban on the Sabha, they would be prosecuted if they persisted in continuing the Sabha or took part in its activities.

PEKING MUKDEN EXPRESS BOMBED

Englishman Reported To Be Killed

TOKIO, July 1.

The first through express running from Peking to Mukden for two years was bombed near Lutai. An Englishman is reported to be killed.—Reuter

Communalists At It Still

PROBLEM FOR BENARES

Maha Sabha Pressure On Malaviyaji

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE"

On account of Gandhiji's persuasion on the one side and Dr. Ansari's cable on the other to Panditji, in whose hands Dr. Ansari, it is understood, placed the whole future of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the ever present influences of the Maha Sabha on the third side, Pundit Malaviya had been on more than one occasion overcome by emotion and once tears stood in his eyes.

During the last few days, the Hindu Mahasabhaites have been rallying their forces in order to influence Malaviyaji to stick to his resignation in the absence of a definite rejection by the Congress of the Communal Award. For this purpose many informal and 'in camera' conferences of Mahasabhaites like Dr. Moonje, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. M. S. Aney and Pundit Jagatnarain Lal, the last of whom had come down to Bombay, have been held at the Birla House, where Panditji was staying and at Dr. Moonje's residence.

The final decision of Panditji and Mr. Aney will, however, be announced after the meeting of the Working Committee at Benares at the end of July.

BHULABHAI FOR GUJERAT

AHMEDABAD, July 1

The Gujerat Congress Committee has recommended to the Congress Parliamentary Board the name of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai for the Gujerat constituency for the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

IRISH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 1.

The Irish Free State local elections concluded. An analysis of the returns indicates a stalemate.

FIANNAFAIL: 707 seats.
FINEGAEL: 575;
INDEPENDENTS: 251;
LABOUR: 184.

The count for four the areas of Cork County Council will be known on Monday night.

Labour can be definitely grouped with the Fiannafail, but the Finegael can only lay claim to about two-thirds of Independents, with the result that representation is more or less evenly divided between the Government bloc and the Opposition bloc.

Labour will share the balance power with Independents. This is exactly the same position as the Free State Parliament, where Labour virtually holds the balance. —Reuter.

PLAYERS FOR THIRD TEST

LONDON, July 1.

The following players have been invited to be present at Manchester for selection for the Third Test Match:—

Wyatt, Walters, Allen, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendred, Leyland, Ames, Verity, Macaulay, Clarke, Keeton and Hotwood.

The actual team will be chosen on Friday morning. It depends on the fitness of those who are a bit doubtful.—Reuter.

Hindenburg Protests Against Nazi Terror

Threat To Resign Withdrawn After Great Persuasion

EX-CROWN PRINCE RUSHES TO DOORN

LONDON, July 1.

Germany is still pondering over the dramatic week-end, but to-night it appears, superficially that yesterday's 'coup' has left Herr Hitler more firmly entrenched, a view which is shared by the ex-Kaiser who stayed up late at Doorn listening to broadcast news from Germany.

Rumours are current at Doorn that the ex-Crown Prince has left Germany, but he has not arrived in Holland.

The Paris newspaper "Paris Soir" reports that Von Hindenburg threatened to resign, but was dissuaded by General von Blomberg and the ex-Crown Prince till he conferred with Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

"NO HOPE WITHOUT REPENTANCE"

BERLIN, July 1.

This is not the time for speeches but for prayer, declared Pastor Niemoeller, ex-U Boat Commander, in his sermon this morning. He said that there was no hope for Germany without repentance.

Meantime, Herr Hitler and Capt. Goering are proving their moderation by shooting extremists. More executions were carried out this morning including those of police officers.

It is definitely established that Captain Roehm is still alive. The official statement of his condition is expected shortly.

Newspapers give full display to yesterday's events and generally thank Herr Hitler profusely for his "cleansing action".

Herr Hitler, Capt. Goering, Gen. Goebbels conferred the whole afternoon with the Ministry of Propaganda. Two special trains packed with body-guards left Munich for Berlin, but the daggers of honour presented to them by Capt. Roehm were removed. No explanation is yet available.

The statement that the mutineers had been in touch with a foreign Power caused the police to search a man who played an important part in the Separatist Movement in the Rhine-land.

All Storm Troop leaders down to the rank of the Standard Bearer have been ordered not to leave their residential districts.—Reuter.

"WELCOME PURGE"!

BERLIN, July 1.

The crisis in the Nazi Party is believed to be over. Gen. Blomberg Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, has issued an order repealing the state of emergency proclaimed yesterday and permitting soldiers to go on leave. Gen. Blomberg's manifesto says that the Navy and Army are standing loyally behind Herr Hitler. The leader has with soldierly determination and exemplary courage himself attacked the traitors and mutineers and smashed them. The Army and the Navy are bearers of the arms of the whole people and stand aloof from this inner political strife and will thank the leader by devotion and loyalty. The good relations demanded by the leader between the Army, the Navy and the Storm Troops continue on the basis of joint ideals.

CRITICISM BANNED

A further official list of the dead will be issued to-night. Gen. Goering, acting under special authority from Herr Hitler has placed General Dalurgue in charge of the Nazi Storm Troops in Berlin and Province of Brandenburg. All criticism of the summary shooting and discussion of his orders and actions have been forbidden by Gen. Goering. Meanwhile, the July leave granted to all uniformed Nazis remaining in the force and wearing the Nazi uniforms has been forbidden. Berlin is outwardly completely calm, but the constant stream of messengers on foot and motor-bicycles reflects the hectic activity of Government.

"WELCOME PURGE"!

Everyone is debating the probability of Gen. Goering becoming the Vice-Chancellor in consequence of Herr von Papen's suspected complicity in the Nazi plottings. Herr von Papen is still confined in his house. Yesterday's sensations followed so rapidly that the nation has not had time to form its judgment, but generally the executions are regarded as a welcome purging of the party. The general pubic has little pity for those executed who were responsible for many excesses, behaving like Eastern Satraps in their own districts. For example, Ernst was responsible for Nazi suppression of Elizabeth Berger's film "Catherine the Great." Ernst was an ex-head waiter and gave voluptuous entertainments, while Heines in Breslau was responsible for many brutalities by entering the houses of suspects at night time and mercilessly shooting up.

CAPT. ROEHM SHOT DEAD

LATEST.

Berlin.—Capt. Roehm, the Nazi Chief of the Staff, was shot dead in prison to-day after refusing to commit suicide. He was handed a pistol and told to submit to the consequences of his dishonour but he declined to accept the weapon and was shot on the spot. The City is normal except that the police carry rifles. The railway stations have thronged by people leaving for July holidays. Many doubt that there was any well-planned mutiny. It is thought that the Nazi leaders intended to protest against the contemplated drastic re-organisation of the Brown Army which meant the suspension of thousands and the end of the soft life they had been living. Their future intentions were nebulous but in any case they were frustrated by Hitler's forceful intervention. Many doubt also of Von Schleicher resisted arrest. They rather believe he was shot at sight, his wife sacrificing her life to shield him from the assassins. The people are also asking why this sudden moral indignation by Hitler against his friends who had notoriously publicly long flaunted homo-sexuality. The fact remains that Hitler and Goering are complete masters.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 1.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—An accomplished and well-educated match for a prominent nationalist leader of U. P., aged 28, caste Kayastha, well-settled in life. No restrictions of caste or province. Write to Box No. 2654, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted—Suitable accommodation for housing the Municipal Girgaon Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools, now situated at Kelewady. Thirty to forty rooms each measuring about 250 square feet or more will be required. Apply giving particulars to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Bombay 7. (8592).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126. "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea.—Dr. M.B.B.S. writes: "My Patient Mr. Engineer who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured of it by Pyo. Specialist Dr. Jehangir Nariman." Guard your health and teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic Charni Road Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing. Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

Hewes Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda. Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2645).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Matchless Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 7. Price advance. Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 926 of 1932.

REGINALD D'SOUZA ..Plaintiff.
vs.
JAGANNATH SHANKER KANKE .....Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1934, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on behalf of Plaintiff for (1) final decree for sale under Order 34, Rule 4, of Civil Procedure Code (2) that costs of application and final decree be paid by defendant and added to the amount due under preliminary decree, dated the 17th August, 1932, (3) that plaintiff be given liberty to bid at sale and set off amount of decree and costs against purchase price and (4) to have liberty to apply for personal decree against defendant in case of deficiency.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1934.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
To,
JAGANNATH SHANKER KANKE,
The Defendant, 58, Raste's Peth.
Poona City.

8586

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice that the Third Sessions of 1934 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of July, 1934, at 10-45 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction. (For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette dated 14th June, 1934, Part II at page 1198).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1934.

8568

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancy caused in the Medical Relief etc., Committee by the absence of a member from the Committee's meetings, and (b) election of a member on the Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. Application for gratuity, etc., from a retired latrine cleaner.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. Recommending continuance of grants paid to the Y. M. C. A. for the conduct of social welfare centres for the benefit of the Municipal Labour Staff, etc.
5-6. Forwarding for information, certain communications regarding (5) the applicability of the temporary cut of 12-1|2 per cent. to the salaries of employees acting in leave vacancies; and (6) the determination of the seniority of acting incumbents in Municipal service.
7. Statement of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.
8. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Reporting on the question of adopting certain measures for housing the labouring classes in the City.
9. Letter from the Schools Committee—Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

10. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in May, 1934.
11. Requesting sanction to his accepting the membership of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.
12. Government Letter—Forwarding the report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, dealing with the audit of the Bombay City Improvement Trust.
13. Letter from Mr. Dwarkadas Kaliandas—Intimating that his brother Mr. J. K. Modi will not be able to attend the Corporation meetings for four months on account of illness.
14. Letter from Miss Maniben L. Kara—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation Meetings.
15. Letter from Lady Luxmibai Jagmohandas—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband, the late Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

16. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
17. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

18. Regarding the question of conducting the Municipal Venereal Diseases Dispensary at Bellasis Road by employing Honorary Medical Staff.
19. Regarding the question of taking steps for medical treatment of infectious lepers resident in the City.
20. Regarding Indianization of the Fire Brigade Department and the question of deputing an Indian to England for training, etc.
21. Regarding the question of proposing alternative sources of revenue in lieu of the Terminal Tax on Passengers.
22. Regarding the question of reducing the cost of Municipal establishment by enforcing compulsory retirement of persons attaining the age of 55 years, by abolishing posts which are superfluous, etc.
23. Regarding the honorarium to be paid to the Honorary Staff at the Seth G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital.
24. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
25. Schools Committee's letter —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.
26-27. Notices of motions from Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For (26) framing a Bye-law regulating the creation by the Schools Committee of posts the monthly emoluments of which exceed Rs. 200; and (27) permitting the construction of private markets in Mahim and Matunga localities.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th June, 1934.

8501

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
SUIT No. 948 OF 1927.

Messrs. TYABALLY ESSUFALLY AND CO., a firm doing business as Shroffs, Commission Agents and Merchants at Parsi Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
4. ABDULLA HAJI CASSUM and 6. PRAGJI JIVAN of Ghatkoper. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of March, 1933, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the 4th and 6th Defendants as the surviving executors of the Will of Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed do out of the assets of the said deceased come and to come to their hands pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,015-12-0 for debt and interest and further simple interest of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the Decree from the date thereof till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of January, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right title and interest of the 4th and 6th Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements, building, outhouses and garages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 138 of the Agripada East Estate of the Improvement Trust called the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 139 of the said Estate leased to Eruchshaw Shapurji Vakil and others, on the South-East by Motlibai Street, on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the South-West by Plot No 136 of the said Estate leased to Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed and which piece of land forms a portion of New Survey No. 3506 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 9|1876, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4142 (1) and Street No. 6.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 24th day of July, 1934 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 13th January, 1934, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said 4th and 6th Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 4th and 6th Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 4th and 6th Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or the office of Mr. G. B. Pandya, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

8550

Public Notices

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 3946/M-V. of 1934

Owners of Motor Vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and must be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 2nd of July 1934 onwards between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day they will be received between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

The FEES for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 8/- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 32/- for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen and
Rs. 64/- for a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry i.e. 31st August, 1934, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September 1934, full registration fees as shown below will be charged

Rs. 10/- for a motor cycle.
Rs. 40/- for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen. and
Rs. 80/- for a heavy motor vehicle i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

LICENSE CARDS (registration discs) SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

Motor owners in the Mofussil are advised that, if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the Chalan passed by the Treasury Officer together with the registration certificate to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay. Those who cannot pay the renewal fee into a Treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, by MONEY ORDER, mentioning the correct registered number of the motor vehicle concerned, in the money order coupon, to avoid all possibilities of error.

RENEWAL FEES SHOULD NOT BE SENT IN NOTES OR COIN and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in Registered or Insured letters.

Cheques forwarded in payment of the renewal fees should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing outside the city of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendent of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
26th June, 1934.

8585

NOTICE

WE HEREBY INFORM the Public that Mr. Hassonand K. Kathija has ceased to be our working partner since 1st June, 1934, anybody dealing with him on our firm's name or account will be doing so on his own risk and responsibility.

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Call To Youth Of Asia

You Have Secret Of The Spirit Which Will Save World, Says Rev. J. H. Holmes

We have pleasure in publishing below Rev. John Haynes Holmes' Call to the Youth of Asia, relative to the Fourth International Competition offered by this Society to the younger generation of the East on the subject: "How Can Youth Contribute to the Realization of a Universal Religion?"

Rev. Holmes was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1879. Graduated from Harvard College in 1902, and from Harvard Divinity School in 1905, he took his A. B. degree summa cum laude, received degrees of Doctor of Divinity from the Jewish Institute of Religion and from St. Lawrence University. Having served in the Unitarian Ministry, Rev. Holmes, in 1919, reorganized his church as an independent society and changed its name to "The Community Church of New York," which church became a platform whereon a liberal spirit, slowly coming into being in New York, was given voice.

During the World War, Rev. Holmes took a firm stand as a pacifist. He preached the uselessness of violence, exposed the degradation which follows in its wakes, and accepting condemnation and abuse with the fortitude of a seer, took his place in that small company which shall have led humanity into the promised land.

Rev. Holmes is a passionate supporter of Mahatma Gandhi and of his program. The smashing blows of his tongue and pen have in this city rocked the political rings out of their protected grooves, while the bugle call of his message of spiritual freedom has liberated thousands upon thousands from the cloistered walks of dogma and creed.

Rev. Holmes is Editor of "Unity", published in Chicago, Associate Editor of the "World To-morrow," and author of many books. The New History Society announces that among the International Judges for the Asiatic Award will be, beside John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York City; Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, Editor of "India To-day and To-morrow", New York City; Nicholas Roerich, Founder of Roerich Museum, New York City; Devere Allen, Editor of "World To-morrow," New York City; Dr. Frederick B. Fisher, Minister, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion; and Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

To the young men and women of India—

Dear Friends:

At the invitation of the New History Society of New York, a peace organization ably led and utterly devoted to the great ideals of world concord and amity, I venture to send you this message of peace and good will. The occasion of my addressing you is the announcement of the "Fourth International Competition" offered to the youth of Asia for the best essays on the great questions of world peace and universal religion. I hope that many of you will enter into this competition, not for your own gain but for the great contribution you can make in expressing the mind of the new generation on the causes of human welfare that bind us together.

What interests me in this work is the emphasis upon the religious aspect of peace and brotherhood. The problem of world unity, of course, involves many economic and political and social factors. But these factors can never be effectively handled, and the problem itself solved, until we see that in all and through all and over all is that one spirit in the life of God and in the soul of man, which can alone make us one upon this earth. Unless we recognize this spirit and celebrate it, and manifest it in our lives, all economic problems and political treaties and social arrangements, however wise and necessary, will prove in the end to be vain. The organism of man's common life must be a living organism, and this life can only come through the incarnation of the spirit which is religion.

You of the East can help us of the West more, perhaps, than you imagine, because it is from the genius of the East that all the religious idealism of man has sprung. You seem to have the secret of the spirit, as you have imparted it to humanity through the centuries gone by. In ancient times you had the immortal Buddha. To-day you have the equally immortal Mahatma Gandhi. In these we see your supreme gifts to mankind, and with them, as with Jesus and Zoroaster and the Hebrew prophets, we much march to the great goal of brotherhood.

You young people of the East can also help us just because you are young, and thus hold in your hands the promise of the future. That future will be dark or bright, a thing of death or life, according as you, the youth of the world, are faithful to God's will and seek in his immortal name the building of his kingdom among men. Do not fail us, for we look to you to save the world which the present generation has all but lost.

Together we must clasp hands and touch hearts across the stretch of continents and over the vast gulf of encompassing seas. We must recognize and acclaim our essential kinship and achieve the promises of our common life. As we are all children of God, so are we all members of the great family of God and thus brothers together. Frontiers must not divide us, nor creeds separate us. We must yield to no superstition of nationalism and fall victim to no prejudices of race. For as one of our greatest Christian prophets has said, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell together on the face of the earth."

Venus Almost Twin Of Earth

IN SIZE AND SURFACE GRAVITY

PASADENA, Calif. An analysis of atmospheric conditions upon the planets reveals that only two of them, Venus and Mars, can by any strength of the imagination be regarded as possible abodes for life as it is conceived upon the earth, Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory here, reported recently says the "Christian Science Monitor."

"Of these Venus must, so far as we can judge, remain largely a subject for speculation," said Dr. Adams, "With Mars the case against the existence of life appears much stronger. The surface of the planet can be studied directly and the atmosphere examined throughout its entire depth. It appears like a dying world with little or no oxygen and little water, subjected daily to great extremes of temperature as the sun rises and sets upon its surface."

Because the surface of Venus is shrouded with what appears to be dense clouds, the living conditions upon that planet are somewhat of a mystery to astronomers, Dr. Adams explained. Without definite information about the surface and lower atmosphere it is impossible to say whether or not life has found a place there.

"Nearly all astronomers agree, however," he continued, "that on general considerations Venus should be better fitted than any other planet for the existence of such life as is known upon the earth."

Dr. Adams characterized Venus as in many respects almost a twin to the earth, having nearly the same size and density and about nine-tenths the surface gravity." It is said to have an extensive atmosphere, probably less dense than that of the earth. It is believed probable that temperatures on the surface of Venus are higher than those upon the earth's surface.

"As our knowledge of the planets increases," he went on, "we may be led to the conclusion that quite possibly the earth is the only planet which can at the present time support life, and so that in the universe as a whole life is a much rarer and more precious thing than we once realized."

"Modern theories of the origin of the system of the planets indicate that the probability of the development of such systems among the myriads of stars is very much lower than we used to believe, and that they may be relatively few in number."

Knowledge of the individual planets, considered as astronomical bodies, is very complete, Dr. Adams stated. Less satisfying results have been achieved from a study of planetary constitution, atmospheres, and conditions prevailing upon their surfaces. Much of the difficulty is caused by the fact that planets are seen by reflected light and because of disturbances in the earth's atmosphere. Bigger telescopes are little help in solving such a problem, because they also magnify atmospheric disturbances, he added.

How would the earth appear to an astronomer seated at a telescope upon one of the other planets? Dr. Adams considered that an interesting question.

"About half of the earth's surface, on the average, is covered with clouds, and these would appear as conspicuous areas because of their high reflecting power," he said. "The seas and other large bodies of water would shine brilliantly when reflecting sunlight directly to the observer, but would be dark when seen at less favourable angles.

"Snow and ice-covered areas, varying with the seasons, would be prominent, and large forested regions, deserts, and grass land could probably be detected by their differing colours. All the surface features, however, would have to be viewed through the depth of the earth's atmosphere. An observer on Venus could hardly see objects less than 50 miles in diameter."

"NOT MIDSUMMER MADNESS"

Mr. Saxena On His Walking Tour

LUCKNOW (By Mail)

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, along with Messrs. B.tN. Verma, Thakur Prasad Saksena, S. N. Banerjee and the party, who are touring the Lucknow District on foot, recently visited Chinhat to popularise the Congress programme The party has already travelled more than 110 miles.

Flag processions were taken out in all the places and meetings were held in all excepting the last station, where group talks were held Letters of appreciation were presented by Babu Mohan Lal Saxena to the Congress volunteers who had undergone imprisonment during the last Satyagraha campaign. The national flag salutation ceremony was performed at Sarain on the morning of June 24, as it happened to be the last Sunday of the month. Mr. Saxena unfurled the flag.

The party is visiting the 'kisans' in their fields and houses, besides halting at the places fixed in their itinerary. Mr. Saxena explained at a meeting that the walking tour was not a "midsummer madness" but had been undertaken to acquaint the 'kisans' living in the interiors of the district with the implications of the Congress programme.

He described the efforts made by the Congress for the amelioration of the 'kisans' and claimed that the results achieved were not disproportionate to the sacrifices undergone

He defined the present programme of the Congress and appealed to them to organise themselves, form punchayats and appoint salaried men to look after their interests just as the zamindar and Government had the Ziladar and Chaukidar respectively for their work.

At Achlikhera, Mr. Varma described the poor state of the 'kisans' in India as compared to the condition of workers and peasants in other countries with particular reference to England and its 800 Relief and Social Insurance Schemes. He claimed that Swaraj was the only cure of all evils.

Mr. Thakur Prasad Saxena, Secretary, District Congress Committee, attributed the 'kisans' poverty to economic exploitation by outsiders. He emphasised that unless they organised themselves on the right lines, their "petitions and lamentations" would be of no avail.

Mr. Banerji of the Akhand Ashram urged the necessity of education among the 'kisans' and appealed to them to stand united to safeguard their common interests and to remain non-violent.

SANATANISTS WARNED

Lucknow Congressmen's Resolution

LUCKNOW (By Mail)

At a meeting of Congress workers of Lusknow held at the Congress office under the Presidentship of Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This meeting of the Congress workers of Lucknow expresses its feelings of pain and sorrow at the attempt of some unknown hooligan to bomb Mahatma Gandhi. While condemning the cowardly action it begs to send its respectful congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on his escape and heartfelt sympathies to those who have been injured. While reiterating its completest faith in the total eradication of untouchability by all peaceful means, including the adoption of legislative measures, it warns the so-called Sanatanists of the gravest dangers involved in any attempt of causing physical injury to Mahatma Gandhi, an apostle of peace, unity and purified Hinduism."

A public meeting of the citizens of Fatehpur was held on the 27th ultimo, where two resolutions, one condemning the action of the bomb-thrower on Mahatma Gandhi and the other, condemning the action of Sanatani pandas for the alleged beating of Pt. Shri Krishna Rao Dantay, Secretary, Harijan Seva Sangh, Ujjain, were unanimously passed.

SOCIALIST THREAT CONDEMNED

Attack On Capt. Fitz-Roy Contrary To Fairplay Says Sir E. Grigg

The threatened attack by a Socialist candidate on the seat now held by Capt. Fitz-Roy the Speaker of the House of Commons, was condemned as ungracious and contrary to political fair-play by Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., in an address to the Daventry Conservative Association last night.

Sir Edward Grigg mentioned that Captain Fitz-Roy had been the Member for Daventry with one short interval, since the General Election of 1900 and that in 1928 the House of Commons paid Captain Fitz-Roy the greatest honour it was in its power to pay to any member by unanimously electing him Speaker. It did so again in 1929 and 1931. No other evidence was needed he said, to show that all parties in the House looked upon Captain Fitz-Roy as a just and honoured guardian of their liberties and rights.

"He has won the good opinion of all parties by the easy dignity with which he maintains our customs and our courtesies by the firm though kindly hand with which he visits any departure from our accepted code by the confidence which he has established that the highest traditions of the Speakership are safe in his charge. He is our master, freely chosen without a single dissentient voice, and he is held in awe and affection by every one of us.

"In accordance with a recognised Parliamentary tradition, Captain Fitz-Roy has not been opposed by the Liberals or the Socialists in this constituency as any of the three General Elections which have followed his election to the chair. I am told that at the next election this tradition is to be broken and that a Socialist candidate is even now holding meetings and preparing to contest the seat.

A GREAT PARLIAMENTARY FIGURE.

"The leaders of the Labour Party have always shown the greatest reverence for the customs and traditions of Parliament. They have quite recently declared their faith in Parliamentary institutions and their determination to preserve them intact. I cannot believe, therefore, that they approve the organisation of a political campaign against a great Parliamentary figure who, alone of Parliamentary figures, is above party and cannot reply by campaigning on his own behalf."

Sir Edward said he had no doubt that Liberals would rally to the support of Captain Fitz-Roy if a Socialist candidate went to the poll, but asked what would be the effect whether the Socialist succeeded or failed in his attack.

"There will be a strong feeling in the next Parliament that our spirit of fair-play has been violated by a section at least of the Socialist Party. The tradition will begin insensibly to change. There will inevitably be opposition to the election of a Socialist Speaker, when at some time a Socialist member is proposed. And one of the most vital elements in the working of our Parliamentary system—namely reverence for the Speaker as the father of all members of the House, above party and beyond suspicion of partiality of any sort—will have been corroded and undermined.

"I hope then most sincerely that you, the Conservatives of the division will not yet take up the challenge which has been thrown down, and that the Socialists of the division will think better of it before it is too late. If the challenge is persisted in we will come in battalions to your support, armed with the triple enthusiasm which Englishmen and Englishwomen always feel in defending one who is debarred from defending himself."

FASCIST LEADERS IN BULGARIA AIM AT 1935 VICTORY

Tsankoff Party Making Rapid Gains Against Disunited Peasants

SOFIA.—Will Bulgaria turn Fascist? This question is being asked here following the recent communal elections in the Bulgarian villages. These showed that there are two main political forces in this country, the Agrarian parties and Mr. Alexander Tsankoff's National Social movement.

To be sure, another party also received a large number of votes, namely, the Democrats, but one of the chief reasons for this is that their party is in power, and controls the state machine, a circumstance which always attracts many votes here.

It is significant that the supporters of Mr. Tsankoff's Fascist movement, though more numerous than those of any other "bourgeois" party, are still greatly outnumbered by the adherents of the present parties. If the counting of heads were a sound criterion, one might conclude that Mr. Tsankoff has no chance at all of coming to power, for he received less than one-sixth of all the votes cast, and the Agrarian parties alone received well over twice as many as he did.

But in such a case one cannot rely too much on mere numbers. The agrarian parties in Bulgaria are disorganized and divided among themselves. They have few leaders, have no well-worked-out program and observe little discipline.

Mr. Tsankoff and his supporters, on the other hand, know what they want. They are unified, organized, disciplined, and filled with hopes and determination. They are moving straight toward their goal, under a single commander, and present the appearance of strength. They are not hurrying, and are not planning any action of violence, but hope by the time of general elections, early in 1935, to be able to take the country for Fascism.—"Christian Science Monitor."

Sir Shanmugam Chetty arrives in Simla on 12th July for Assembly Sessions.—A.P.

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Wage Standardisation In Textile Industry

MILLOWNERS' NEW SCHEME

Govt. Should Not Allow It To Be Thrust On Workers, Says Bakhale

(By R. R. Bakhale)

The Bombay Millowners' Association is reported to have appointed a sub-committee to consider the Labour Office Report on wages and unemployment. This is a welcome news so far as it goes. It is hoped that the Association will publish, as soon as possible, the conclusions of the sub-committee together with its views thereon and will give the workers an opportunity to consider such proposals as it may make with regard to the various issues raised by the Labour Office Report before they are carried into effect. In the meanwhile, it is the duty of the Association to stop the wage reductions which have been made by a few mills at the time of starting the work.

THAT SOLEMN UNDERTAKING.

The Association had given a solemn undertaking to the Government of Bombay that its mills would not resort to further wage-cuts pending the publication of the report of the Labour Office. The report has, no doubt, been published; but it has not yet been considered either by Govern ment or by the Association. It is therefore, morally wrong to allow any cuts being made in the mills belonging to the Association till after the consideration of the report.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES.

It is also given out in the Press that the Millowners Association is busy preparing a standardisation scheme of wages. This is equally good news inasmuch as the workers are vitally interested in their wages being standardised. In fact this was one of their demands in the 1928 general strike. Both the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee of those days had prepared their own standardisation schemes, which were carefully considered by the Fawcett Committee. The latter approved of a scheme which was subsequently evolved as a result of the discussions between the representatives of the Association and the Strike Committee.

BASIS FOR SCHEME.

It is true that that scheme was not finally accepted by the millowners and the workers; but it cannot be denied that, subject to 7-1/2 per cent. cut in the weavers' wages and certain minor differences, it had received the general approval of both. That scheme, therefore, should form the basis for any new scheme that may be evolved. It is not known whether the Millowners' Association has taken that basis for its new scheme. Whether it has taken it or not, it is necessary that any adjustments that may be made in the old scheme or any new scheme that may be prepared, should be carefully considered by the workers and also by a third party before any scheme for standardisation is brought into operation. It is true that in the present disorganised condition of the workers, it is difficult to select their representatives who can negotiate with the Millowners' Association. But it is equally true that there are people on the Labour side, who were a party to the Fawcett Committee Scheme, and who are in a position to examine the new scheme with some knowledge and experience.

DUTY TO WORKERS.

The Millowners' Association, therefore, owes it to the workers and the public to publish its scheme for public criticism. It is also desirable in the interest of peace and harmony in the industry that the new standardisation scheme should be scrutinised by an independent and impartial committee appointed by Government. Otherwise it cannot be but onesided; and in any onesided scheme the minimum rates generally tend to become the standard rates.

WAGE-CUT QUESTION.

There is another consideration, which cannot be ignored. The Labour Office Report has given its findings in respect of the reductions in the earnings, cost of living and real wages; but it has made no recommendation with regard to the justifiability or otherwise of the wage-cuts. Before any scheme for standardisation is made, the question of the wage-cuts will have to be settled; and it cannot be settled either by the millowners or by the workers unless an agreement, which is not likely, is reached between them.

AVOID BITTERNESS.

It has, therefore, been urged, since the Labour Office Report was out, that Government should forthwith appoint a committee to make recommendations on the question of wages and other issues arising out of the Labour Office Report. Unless this is done, no scheme for standardisation will receive the support of the public, much less of the workers. Nor will such scheme help to establish normal conditions in the mill industry. To prepare a scheme behind closed doors and thrust it on the workers will not fail to result in creating bitterness in the minds of the workers.

WANTED CONCILIATION BOARD

The duty of Government is clear. They should lose no time, —they have already lost ten days —in appointing a small committee, preferably a Board of Conciliation or a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act, with an independent and impartial personnel to make recommendations on the question of wages and other issues arising out of the Labour Office Report. Such a committee is all the more necessary because in determining the justifiability or otherwise of the wage-cuts, considerations other than those dealt with by the Labour Office enquiry, will have to be taken into account and the workers must be given an opportunity to do so—which they can get only if a committee is appointed.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Labour Office was precluded by its terms of reference from dealing with those considerations. In any event, the standardisation scheme of the Millowners' Association should not be allowed to be rushed through, as it is reported to have been attempted, before it is approved of by a committee and before the question of the wage-cuts is finally decided. The responsibility of Government in this behalf is very great and they are morally bound to carry it out.

Annual Re-Registration Of Motor Vehicles

A Notification is issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the course of which it is stated:—

"Owners of motor vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next, and must be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 2nd of July, 1934 onwards between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day they will be received between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

The Fees for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle; Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen and Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, i.e. 31st August 1934, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September 1934, full registration fees as shown below will be charged:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle; Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen and Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle i.e. one weighing over two tons in weight unladen.

NARGOL SENSATION

Costly Building Meant For Fire Temple To Be Demolished

END OF A LONG DRAWN-OUT DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 1.

That the demolition of a newly erected costly building, meant for a fire temple (Atash Adran), at Nargol in the Umbergaon taluka, will take place before the end of March next, in accordance with the agreement reached between the rival parties, is revealed in the course of the judgment delivered yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thana, in a suit filed in 1931 by Messrs. Mancherji Ruttonji, Kaikhushru Nasarwanji Bulsara, Kuwarshaw Kikaji Karbhari of Nargol against Messrs. Sorabji Beramji Patel, Sorabji Nowroji Patel, Padamji Ruttonji Patel, Manchershaw Maneckji Karbhari, Shahpurji Merwanji Khandhadia, five trustees of the Parsi Anjuman at Nargol, and Jamsetji Merwanji and Rustomji Merwanji Patel, founders of the Atash Adran, and three others, for removal of the present trustees of the Parsi Anjuman and for drawing a scheme for the management of the funds.

Meessrs. M. M. Karbhari and G. G. Pradhan appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messrs. Shavaksha Sorabji, A. N. Khare and M. V. Hegde for the defendants.

Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge, yesterday passed an order that the scheme be accepted and directed that it might now be finally drawn up and attached to the decree under which the first election of the new trustees to be appointed in place of the present ones should take place within six months. Each party to bear its own costs.

The facts are that the plaintiffs included the trustees of the Atash Adran, because the site, on which the fire temple is built, is alleged to be a part of the Anjuman trust property. After the suit had reached a stage of recording evidence, the parties agreed to the appointment of Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Advocate, as Commissioner to frame a scheme for the management of funds. After Mr. Coyaji submitted the draft scheme, certain objections were raised by some trustees of the Parsi Anjuman. Certain other objections were raised by the trustees of the Atash Adran on March 17 last. As no evidence was led several issues involved in the suit were not discussed, but the draft scheme was considered in light of the objections raised.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment, Mr. Master observed that the parties were at loggerheads with regard to the internal administration of the Atash Adran. The draft scheme provided that the administration should vest in four trustees, two of should be founders of the Atash Adran and their nominees, and the other two should be selected by the five trustees of the Anjuman from amongst them. It was agreed between the parties that the founders and other trustees at present of the Atash Adran should remove the new building thereof before the end of March next, leaving the question of the ownership of the land thereof to be decided by the Dahanu Court.

The Judge decided to delete para 28 of the draft scheme regarding the internal administration of the Atash Adran, and accepted the scheme with slight modifications.

REVISED SCHEME.

The following is the summary of the revised scheme accepted and ordered to be attached to the decree under which the first election of the new trustees to be appointed in place of the present ones shall take place within six months:—

The scheme is for the management of the trust funds and properties belonging to the Parsi Anjuman at Nargol.

The expression "Parsee," means a Parsee (including an Irani Parsee) whether male or female of the age of 18 years or upwards professing the Zoroastrian faith.

The Nargol Parsee Anjuman shall consist of Parsees belonging to the villages of Nargol, Zadgaon, Ahu and Maroli.

The funds and properties shall vest in five trustees, who shall be elected. They shall elect a president.

The trustees shall administer and manage all the funds and properties for the benefit of the Anjuman, so as to carry out the objects of the charities and intentions of the donors.

The trustees shall invest all funds in authorised securities, except that a sum of Rs. 500 may be held in cash for immediate necessary expenses.

FIRST ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The first election of the trustees shall be held six months after the scheme has been sanctioned by the District Court of Thana. A provisional secretary shall be appointed by the District Court of Thana, who shall act as the first election officer for the purpose.

Every member above the age of 18 shall be entitled to vote at meetings of the Anjuman, except certain members, who are required to pay donations of Rs. 15 and Rs. 2 per year and have not completed six months of the payment of donations.

Trustees shall be elected at a meeting of the Anjuman, 30 days after the publication of the notice. Nomination papers must be filed not less than six weeks before the election. A member shall be entitled to one vote only. The election shall be by a single non-transferable vote. Each voter shall cast votes equal to the number of vacancies. In the event of a tie, the election between them shall be made by drawing lots.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

An electoral roll shall be prepared by the first day of every Parsee Shehenshahi New Year and maintained by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be pasted in the Secretary's office. Objections to entries shall be made within 15 days of the publication of the roll. Objections shall be decided by the trustees within a reasonable time. An aggrieved person shall be entitled to move the District Court.

No member of the Anjuman shall be eligible for trusteeship unless he is above the age of 30 years and either pays Income-tax or is eligible as a voter for the Bombay Legislative Council elections or holds immovable property of the value of Rs. 2,000 or more.

If a trustee is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude or is adjudged an insolvent or compounds with his creditors, or ceases to profess the Zoroastrian religion or marries a person who is not a Parsee professing the Zoroastrian faith, or is incapable of acting by reason of mental or bodily infirmity, or absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the trustees without the leave of other trustees, he shall cease thereupon to be a trustee.

PERIOD OF HOLDING OFFICE.

A trustee once elected shall continue to hold office for a period of ten years, or until resignation or removal.

A retiring trustee shall be eligible for re-election. The election of a new trustee will be made within three months of the vacancy.

Any three trustees shall form a quorum for committee meetings. The trustees shall be bound to convene a meeting of the Anju-

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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CAPITAL:		PROGRESS OF LIFE BUSINESS NEW BUSINESS	
AUTHORISED	Rs. 6,00,00,000	1929-30	Rs. 38,24,500
SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 3,56,05,275	1931-32	Rs. 88,37,250
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Agency contracts provide for very liberal rates of commission and for continuance of renewal commission after death

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1. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE
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SURPRISE FOR THOSE WHO WENT TO MEETING

Mahasabha Leaders Leave Bombay Without Notice

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Sholapur on Saturday night, in connection, it is understood, with the Temple-Entry Campaign.

Dr. B. S. Moonje left for Nagpur on Sunday evening by the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur), which leaves Victoria Terminus Station, at 5-30 in the evening.

On account of his departure, the meeting which was announced to take place on Sunday evening at the Forbes Gujerati Hall, where Dr. Moonje and Pundit Jagat Narain Lal were to speak, did not take place, and the visitors who gathered there left the place surprised, as not even a notice was put up at the premises cancelling the meeting by the organisers.

Pundit Jagat Narain Lal left even on Saturday night for Patna. Mr. M.S. Aney left on Saturday for Yeotmal.

man once in a year.

No meeting of the trustees shall be held unless five days' notice has been given. For Anjuman meeting eight days' notice will be required.

The trustees shall carry on the affairs of the Anjuman with the aid of a secretary appointed by them. He shall act under the directions of the board of trustees. The audited accounts kept by the Secretary will have to be passed by the Anjuman at a meeting.

The provisions of this scheme may be altered modified, or added to, or a trustee may be removed, by an application to the Thana District Court.

HARROW BEAT CHARTER HOUSE

LONDON, June 30.

The match between Harrow and Charter House ended in victory for Harrow by nine wickets. The final scores are Charterhouse 163 and 215; Harrow 287 for nine (declared) and 92 for one.

ETON-WINCHESTER DRAW

The match between Eton and Winchester was drawn.

Scores: Winchester 231 and 176 for eight (declared); Eton 263 and 13 for nil.—Reuter.

Memon Relief Society Operations End

The Publicity Officer, Memon Relief Society, Muzaffarpur, wires under date July 1:—

"A public meeting was held last evening in the premises of the Muslim Club to express gratitude and bid welfare to members of the Memon Relief Society. Several speakers appreciated the relief work of the Society and expressed heartfelt thanks.

The relief operations of the Memon Relief Society is closed from to-day."

CENTURIES GALORE

Woolley's Fireworks Display In County Cricket

LONDON, June 30.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day.

Lancashire vs. Sussex at Manchester:—Lancs 311 for seven (Hopwood 96 Paynter 100 not out).

Kent vs. Glouchestershire at Tunbridge Wells:—Kent 361 (Ashdown 63, Woolley 124, Cranfield four for 66). Gloucester 11 for two.

Worcestershire vs. Hampshire at Worcester: Worcester 200 (Gibbons 96 Herman five for 68). Hampshire 74 for four.

Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire (M. Leyland's Benefit) at Leeds: Notts 246 (Harris 117 (not out) Bowes six for 48). Yorkshire 61 for one.

Leicestershire vs. Essex at Leicester: Essex 368 for seven (Pope 69 Pearce 60, O'Connor 144 not out).

M.C.C. vs. Oxford University at Lord's: M.C.C. 393 (Fairservice 72 Hearne 71, Allen 79, Beet 61. Tindall five for 73). Oxford 29 for two.

Derbyshire vs. Somerset at Chesterfield: Derby 310 (Storer 113, Alderman 67, Skinner 53, Wellard four for 47, Davey four for 49). Somerset 19 for two.

Northamptonshire vs. Warwick at Kettering: Northants 191 (Timms 66, Paine five for 74). Warwick 114 for seven.

Glamorgan vs. Cambridge University at Cardiff: Cambridge 358 for eight (Winlaw 108 Griffiths 67 not out).

CENTURY SCORES

Woolley was missed at 21 and went on to score 124. He gave his usual fireworks display, hitting up 101 in 90 minutes and 124 in 125 minutes. Judicious driving, combined with skilful pulling and cutting brought him one six and fourteen fours.

Harris played clean cricket, in which powerful driving predominated. His score of 117 included one six and 17 fours and occupied him four hours and twentyfive minutes.

Paynter played an agressive innings, latterly driving and pulling. He had one six and eight fours in his century.—Reuter.

BOUQUET OF FINGER NAILS

One of the most extraordinary sights of Stutigart is the "Kitschmuseum", a small collection of perpetrations of bad taste housed in the Museum of Applied Arts, which was founded by Prof. Pazaurek. Glaring examples of such aberrations of taste are an imitation of a bouquet of chrysanthemums, made of human finger nails, a luminous glass bust of the former Kaiser, handkerchiefs decorated with patriotic designs, etc. For a time this museum was closed, but it has now been reopened and enlarged as a valuable acessory for the Government's campaign against all forms of bad taste, especially that exhibited under the guise of patriotic manifestations.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 00

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 6, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 19, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 29, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Water: 3-26, 15-54.
Low Water: 9-22, 22-52.

Adjourned 7th ordinary general meeting of Zoroastrian Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd., Sardar Bldg., Apollo Street, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 6.

Results of B. Hy., M.D., M.S., and LL.M. Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

KILACHAND—Ramabai, wife of Ambalal Kilachand, died at 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, 30th June, 1934.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Little Caesar" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Rip-Tide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"The Worst Woman in Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hold Your Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bolero" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Kanya Vikraya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kismat-Ka-Shikar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Half Shot at Sun Rise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Feet First" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Vehmi Dunia" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PRABHAT TALKIE—"Kismat-Ki-Kasanti" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Eskimo" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House, on Tuesday (3rd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

VOLUNTEER SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Volunteer Sub-Committee will be held at the Congress House, on Tuesday (3rd inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. CREDIT BANK, LTD:—The adjourned seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held to-day (Monday) 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR:—Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Religious Education" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Marine Lines (Monday) at 7 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1934, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophe 20th.

All the members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon:—Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market; Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.:—

Sponsored by S. Rose & Co., Ltd. (Columbia Records). 8-0 p.m.: Law Talks to Laymen "The Motorist in Trouble". 8-30 p.m.: Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News. Radio Hints (In Hindi). 9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-30 p.m.: "Sir Christopher Wren." A Wireless Play in celebration of the Tercentenary of the birth of the famous British Architect, written by C. Whitaker-Wilson, Produced by Howard Rose. 10-30 p.m.: Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin and topical talk.
7-35 p.m.—Dominion Day programme.
8-20 p.m.—The Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-00 p.m.—Songs and Syncopation.
9-45 p.m.—A Railway Police Officer in West Africa, a talk by Major H. E. Smith.
10-00 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin and topical talk.
10-40 p.m.—The B.B.C. Organ, gramophone records.
11-00 p.m.—Western Studio Orchestra. The West of England Folk Song Singers; from a Cardiff studio.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

The Secretary, Bombay Hawkers' Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a public meeting of the Hawkers' of Bombay will be held at Tambakata, Phydhoni, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. Com. Mohamad Gani will be in the chair and Coms. M. R. Chetty, Abdul Majid, Madan Shetty, Chaudhary and others will speak on the occasion. The main object of the meeting is to protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality in cancelling the licences of the hawkers in Bombay.

MENAKA AT BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The well-known dancer Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) will give a benefit performance of her new dance programme, in aid of the Swastik League Building Fund, at Royal Opera House, on Friday (13th inst.).

Tickets will be [illegible] at the Sheth Varjiwandas Motilal Swastik Mandir, [illegible] Road.

[illegible] Films and Magic Lanterns were shown on the [illegible] 23rd and 24th on [illegible] and on food and [illegible].

[illegible] Homoeopathic Association

[illegible] adjourned meeting of the [illegible] Homoeopathic Association at the headquarters No. [illegible] Road, Bombay, has passed the following resolutions: [illegible] All-India Homoeopathic [illegible]'s session shall be [illegible]mbay in November [illegible]ation for the Consent to the All-[illegible]ere the Working [illegible] meet shortly. [illegible] is invited to take [illegible] deliberations at [illegible].

[illegible]rformance by the [illegible], Andheri, will [illegible] performed for the benefit of the Association.

"Bombay Homoeopathic Association is requested to affiliate itself with the provincial body for the purpose of the ensuing All-India Conference."

(Prospective members can apply for enrolment daily between 3 to 7 p.m. at the Bombay office or write to the General Secretary. Members of the association and affiliated institutions only shall be eligible as delegates and reception committee members and can vote at the session.)

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The honorary secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society:

Mr. Vaman Mangesh Telang Rs. 202; Mr. Vishwanath Vaman Pai (Belgaum) Rs. 100; Mr. Vaman Vasudeo Wagle Rs. 100; Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Kinare, B.A., LL.B. Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Raghunath Tirodkar Rs. 100; and Mr. Rangrao Ganeshrao Islur, L.C.E., B.S.E., (Khandala) Rs. 100.

PROTEST AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Public Meeting At Sir C. J. Hall On Tuesday

A public meeting under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, Shri Bombay Gorakshak Mandali, Shri Gogras Gojivdan Mandal, Shri Gogras Bhiksha, Vallabh Goshala, the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, the Kariana Merchants Association, the Mudi Bazar Gole Merchants Association, Mangaldas Market Retail Cloth Merchants Vara Fund, Bombay Presidency cattle Improvement and Dairy Farming Association, Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Juvdaya Khata Bombay Pinjrapole, Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Moti Jhaveri Kanta, Bombay Grain Dealers Merchants Association, Bombay Gamathi Fancy and Kora Kapad Merchants Association and others will be held on Tuesday, July 3, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, to (1) to protest against the horrible animal sacrifice at Ellore and other places in Madras Presidency and (2) to support the Bill for the protection of milch cattle introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Rai Bahadur Kunvar Raghubir Singh, M. L. A., with the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Holiness Goswami shri 108 Shrimad Goculnathji Maharaj will preside.

Broach Health Exhibition

A short report of the "Food Vitamins and Health Exhibition" held at the J. D. Vakil Sanitary Museum Hall, Broach, from 22nd to 24th instant is given below:—

The Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Sanitary Association of Broach.

The Exhibition was opened by Mr. U M. Mirchandani, I. C. S., Collector of Broach and Panchmahals, when Dr. C. T. Dhruv explained the objects as to why the exhibition was held. He said that during the last 50 years owing to various causes—chiefly owing to deficiency in important articles of food—the health of the Indians had much deteriorated. He explained what articles of food were necessary for the poor as well as the rich for the efficient upkeep of health.

On the first day the exhibition was under the Medical Charge of Dr. C. T. Dhruv, and the explained to the visitors the importance of various kinds of food-stuffs and other things.

The next day 23rd instant the exhibition was under the Medical Supervision of Drs. Khambholja, Kanga and K. T. Vakharia. The general public and students attended in large numbers.

On Sunday (24th) the general public and ladies attended in good numbers, and medical supervision was under the charge of Drs. Mankar, Pandaya and Bandre.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad sailed for Europe by Saturday's mail boat. (Photo taken at the Mole Station).

SWASTIC LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

Menaka To Give Benefit Performance

The 5th annual report of the Swastik League contains sufficient indication that the League has within a comparatively short period of 5 years of its existence acquired a coveted place in the hearts of the citizens of Bombay. As an organisation concentrating its attention mainly on physical culture and discipline. The efforts of the League, in making parades and drills a special and permanent feature of its activities deserve encouragement.

To the outsiders, the League is more known by the special service rendered by its volunteers from time to time on public occasions. The spirit of service shown by them is noteworthy. As for instance they have undertaken to perform the cremation and religious ceremonies of the dead bodies of the Hindu cadets on the training ship "Dufferin", if any of them unfortunately dies on board the ship is noteworthy. The Ambulance service of the League has become popular, as is seen from the several calls it is receiving almost from day to day.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Looking to the last 5 years' work of the League, one may expect that with public support, their beneficient activities will soon be itensified and multiplied. The League has now the good fortune of having a centrally located place like the Seth Varjiwandas Motilal Swastik Mandir situated at Girgaum Back Road. In contributing Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of this building Seth Varjiwandas Motilal Saraiya has shown good public spirit and his example has been copied by several others who have contributed in kind towards the same.

The world-famous dancer Menaka is giving a benefit performance in aid of the League's Building on the 13th of July, 1934.

OUT OF KEEPING WITH DECLARED POLICY

Shippers' Protest Against Zanzibar Legislation

A general meeting of the African Shippers Association, Bombay, was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abdoola Joosab Calcuttawalla on Saturday, and the resolution requesting His Excellency the Viceroy for intervention and suspension of the prompt execution of the Legislation by the Zanzibar Government was passed unanimously. Telegrams were despatched to (1) Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla and (2) Honourable Member for Education, Health & Lands, Government of India, Simla:—"The commercial public concerned with Africa are much perturbed at news regarding legislation in Zanzibar, discriminating against Indians and jeopardising not only future but existing interests. Such racial intolerence is out of keeping with the declared policy for East Africa of the British Cabinet.

"Government must be aware of the situation. Our Association prays for prompt intervention and representation at all events delaying of the passing of this legislation with a view to secure discussion in India."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Entertained

Mr. and Mrs. Himansu Rai were "At Home" to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the newly-floated Bombay Talkies, Limited, at their residence on Mayo Road on Thursday evening, to wish him "bon-voyage" on his departure to England on Saturday for a short visit.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a short speech, referred to the great interest that Sir Chimanlal had been taking in the film industry, and complimented him on his happy selection of Mr. Himansu Rai and Devika Rani for the new company. She said there was a great future for an enterprise like this with a Directorate composed of prominent businessmen who commanded public confidence and with the capable management of Rai Sahib Chuni Lall. In conclusion, Mrs. Naidu wished Sir Chimanlal "bon-voyage" and hoped that when he would return he would see the work of the company well advanced with a beautiful studio esatblished.

Sir Chimanlal, in his reply, said that when he first met Mr. Himansu Rai and Devika Rani he found them full of enthusiasm for advancing the Indian film-industry. He was glad that their efforts had proved successful by the formation of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. He also expressed his gratitude to his colleagues on the Board of Directors for the keen interest they had taken in the affairs of the company.

Passion Play

On Sunday last the Kanara Catholic Association Dramatic Society presented for the third time at the Royal Opera House before a large and distinguished audience the Passion Play "Unto us a Son is given". The play was repeated at the request of the Society of N. Sra da Piedade, Dabul, in aid of its funds and there was a packed house.

SIKHS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

AMRITSAR, July 1.

Shahidi Conference will be held at Mukatsar, Ferozepur District on July 11, 12, and 13.

Baba Kharak Singh, Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabbal, Sardar Amar Singh of Shar-i-Punjab, S. Sarmukh Singh Chamak, member of S.G.P.C. executive, S. Kartar Singh Diwana, S. Mohinder Singh Sidhwan, Giani Sher Singh and many other Sikh leaders of note will address the conference on the Communal Award which is the burning topic in the Sikh community.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

potential colonists would participate in any colonization scheme which may later be formulated. No scheme, declares the Report, can hope to attract emigrant settlers, unless the fullest publicity be given to the advantages which it has to offer. At the moment there is no propaganda for colonization and in the absence of any definite scheme there cannot be any such propaganda. Participation in colonization is a continuous process. Its beginnings may be small, but the success of colonization will depend upon an auspicious beginning.—A. P.

INDIANS HAVE NO PLACE IN S. AFRICA

(Continued from page 1).

to be associated with the exploration of the possibilities of such a scheme in order to discover whether it offered such attractions as might reasonably compel all the South African Indians to take a voluntary part in it.

RIGHT FOR OUTLET.

"From an economic point of view India, with her over-growing population, has a right to seek outlets for her surplus population of her congested areas and to obtain a colony as other Unions have done", says the report which adds:

"Hitherto the sons of India have gone abroad to develop the colonies of others as indentured labourers and have for the most part remained outside the circle of citizenship in their new homes, because of the stigma of their indentures; and the continued political inferiority of these emigrants in the countries to which they have gone, reacts upon the status of India in the eyes of the world."

TOO LATE IN DAY.

The report continues: "On national as well as economic grounds, therefore, it is natural that India should aspire to found beyond her own shores a colony, where the energies of her more adventurous citizens could be expended in building up a free and independent Indian community. Any scheme should, therefore, contemplate the continued growth of the new settlement and the possibility of the ultimate colonization of a considerable area, possibly of a whole territory or territories. It is too late in the day for India to become a competitor in colonization with the Western Powers in the more settled parts of the world, and this Committee is of the opinion that the appropriate field for Indian colonization must be sought in countries which are, to a great extent, still in a primitive state.

CHOICE OF AREAS.

In determining the nature of settlement, the Committee suggests the choice of areas where not only the agriculturists would actually work on the land, but there would be opportunities for many others skilled in industry, commerce and administration. Nowhere in any corner of the world is there a Garden of Eden awaiting in its pristine and innocuous simplicity the disturbing and conquering advent of civilized man. Potential fields for new colonization must be looked for in undeveloped areas still in the grip of untamed Nature.

POSSIBLE SPHERES.

Discussing the possible spheres of colonization, the Committee has confined its investigation to countries under the Crown, where the acquisition of land on a large scale with the possibility of the transfer of the actual sovereignty of a territory, either in whole or in part, to India, would be possible. The African tropical belt as a possible field for Indian immigration is ruled out, as the Negro, Hamitic and Bantu peoples there are relatively numerous and virile and have shown intelligence, adaptability and capacity to learn.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Referring to the South American tropical belt, it is pointed out that the land surface is limited.

British Guiana, which is one of the countries to be explored, the Committee says, is in a state of arrested development and the future of this colony depends on the development of its agriculture and exploitation of its forests. The colony itself has no funds to do this. The introduction of the necessary capital and man must come from outside. Though British Guiana has a bad record in the matter of health, there is evidence that the conditions of life in the villages and on the estates have greatly been ameliorated and the standard of public health has been raised.

A SUITABLE AREA.

The Committee next draws pointed attention to the East Indian Archipelago which includes Borneo and British Guinea. It is only in comparatively recent years that any attempt has been made to develop the resources of Borneo and New Guinea, although their land surface represents over half the area of the whole Archipelago and even to-day vast tracts of New Guinea remain not only uninhabited, but unexplored. Not only because of India's historical association with the principal islands in the East Indian Archipelago, but also because of the strategic position which the Archipelago must always occupy in the future trade and protection of India. In British North Borneo the Directors of the British North Borneo Company would be prepared to negotiate in regard to the transfer of the sovereignty of the territory to the Government of India or to an Indian Chartered Company as a preliminary to colonization and development by Indians. The Company has its headquarters in London and the share capital is £2 millions (£2,000,000). The Company has expressed its desire that the administration of the territory should be taken over by the Raja of Sarawak or by the Crown.

Thus the three countries mentioned for detailed investigation by the Joint Commissioners are British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana.

EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION.

The extent to which the South African Indian community would participate in the colonization scheme is discussed in detail by a satistical analysis of the increase in the population of the community in South Africa, their political status, their ownership of lands in the country and competition with European and Indian labour. The increase of Indian population has been the largest in Natal. The Cape is the only Province in which Indians possess parliamentary franchise. In Natal, Indians would not be entitled to future enrolment. In the Cape, Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the Indian community are relatively small and as they are mainly engaged in trade, no appreciable number of Indians from these Provinces would be likely to take part in any scheme of colonization. The Committee has, therefore, confined its investigation into the position of the Indians of the Province of Natal.

NATAL INDIANS.

During the past twenty years, there has been a steady decrease in the numbers of Indians employed on the Sugar Estates and Coal mines of Natal, more especially in the case of field workers and unskilled labourers. Generally speaking, observes the Report, the Natal born Indian is educationally and socially in advance of his parents as he speaks English as well his mother tongue and while retaining his religion has become largely Westernised and is no longer content to live as his father did on the limited rewards of rough and unskilled labour.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTHS.

Thus it is clear that the avenues of Indian employment are gradually closing. The natural inference from these facts would be that economic pressure which is now throwing the Indian more and more on his own resources would sooner or later compel him to seek fresh avenues of occupation either in Natal or elsewhere. The members of the younger generation are conscious of the progress which they have already made, ambitious and eager to continue that progress and might be expected to avail themselves of new opportunities of doing so, whether in South Africa or outside.

POTENTIAL COLONISTS.

The Committee is of the opinion that a proportion of Indians resident in Natal may be regarded as potential colonists, but it is quite impossible to say at the present time to what extent these

(Continued in column 5.)

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1934

MALAVIYAYJI AND C. P. B.

We are glad that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has not resigned his membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board. But it is regrettable that he should feel unable to reconcile himself to the Working Committee resolution on the Communal Award. He contemplates placing his views again before the Working Committee at Benares "before finally deciding upon the course I shall follow." The implication is obvious and that is the unfortunate part of it. We thoroughly appreciate Pandit Malaviya's strong views over the Communal Award. But are the "differences" so supremely "vital" as he seems to urge?

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari truly says that Panditji "must resign from the Board only if he felt that it was his duty to lead a counter-campaign." His resignation would certainly mean an open or tacit opposition to the Congress Parliamentary Board in its move to capture the Legislature. And it would inflict a grievous injury on the Congress and the cause. Now, are the latter more "vital" or the question of the Communal Award? In the case of Malaviyaji there can be more than one answer. Controversy, secondly, over the Communal Award weakens the objective itself. If the objective is an Indian alternative to the British White Paper through a Constituent Assembly and if it is *the* vital and—we cannot repeat this too often—immediate issue then the Communal Award is a very secondary affair insistence on which—whether for rejection or acceptance—will be interpreted as an unfair and unjust neglect of duty towards the main and immediate problem.

Efficiency On Indian Railways

The Report of the special Committee, presided over by Mr. Pope, and appointed to consider ways and means of securing greater efficiency and economy on the Indian Railways, opens up many possibilities of improvement in the working of the Indian Railway enterprise upon which it still remains for Government to pronounce their final opinion. Of the thirty odd suggestions made in the second Report, and summarised at the very commencement of that document, a layman cannot evaluate justly more than half a dozen; and as the concluding section does not summarize the aggregate economies, in terms of money values, obtainable from their recommendations or suggestions being given effect to, the ordinary reader is further handicapped in visualising completely the bearings and consequences of these recommendations.

But, while recognising these limitations of the Report, it must be admitted that the recommendations made in this document indicate a very large margin for increasing earnings and efficiency that is staggering in its volume and variety. The Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee of 1931 seems to have been content with the reflection that "even a more extensive pursuit of the economy campaign, on which railways are now engaged, combined with a drastic reduction in the number of officers, will not by themselves enable the Railways to make good the gap," that is, 11 crores of deficit in the Railway Budget in that year. The Pope Committee, however, while accepting this position in general, held that by economy coupled with increased efficiency, and by increase in earnings, much might be done to fill up the gap. They instance the case of expenditure on the maintenance and supply of locomotives, which absorbs something like 45 per cent of the total working expenses. They contrast this with the economies effected on an American railroad during recent years, which has reduced this particular item of expenditure from 1560 dollars per track mile in 1926, to 517 dollars per track mile in 1932,—a reduction of something like two-thirds in a single item. Even if this be an extreme case, it is enough to point the possibilities still remaining to be exploited. The Pope Committee's own findings, after only nine months' experience of Job Analyses, indicate the possibility of saving Rs. 4,327 lakhs per annum, and the Committee declare the work is yet but "ankle deep." In the sections of the report dealing with the intensive use of the locomotives and of the coaching stock, specific recommendations are made, which, if adopted, will not only make substantial savings in the interest charge on the capital locked up in obsolete or unserviceable material,—and this is no small amount,—but will also effect equally large savings in running expenses. Indian Railways show a record wastage by the maintenance of superfluous or obsolete stock in locomotives and waggons, which account for heavy capital investment, and the interest paid on which is a deadweight charge pure and simple. According to the statistics given in this Report, efficiency in railway administration seems to be absolutely lacking, since the minimum number of engines in good repair that have been stored up in every month, on the four principal railroads, has been steadily increasing in the past five years, from 9 in 1928-29 to 512 in 1932-33. Even if we make the greatest possible allowance for the effects of world depression, rendering some stock inevitably superfluous, the fact is indisputable that there is on the Indian railways a very heavy surplus of stock and material. This complaint was made pointedly by the Inchcape Committee twelve years ago; and we are surprised to find that there is so much cause for its repetition. But perhaps the Indian bureaucracy is incorrigible, incapable of learning by admonition or experience. Not only is the stock superabundant, but its use is also shown to have been progressively falling in the same period, and on the same roads. The figures of engine-miles per day per engine on the entire system has been declining from an average of somewhat about 70 to an average of about 55 or a fall of 21 per cent. If we disregard the special effort made on the G.I.P. Railway for getting the utmost service from an engine,—raising the daily mileage in passenger service on that line by some 40 per cent,—the decline in the service given by passenger engines, as measured by the daily miles run, is from 132 to 124. By proper attention to the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee, the railways would save as follows:

"Stock may be reduced, and, therefore capital, renewal and interest charges also; increased mileage per boiler can be assured owing to less frequent changes of temperature and pressure; running sheds may be eliminated, maintenance cost may be decreased through a proper system of analysis of engine diseases and consequent prevention and cure. No necessity to increase the total stock of engines for a number of years to come, even though there might be an increase in traffic."

The situation is even more serious with regard to the coaching stock, in which the capital locked up is more considerable and from which the service obtained varies within a margin of 1.4. On the single Railroad system of the G. I. P. an investigation revealed that the usage of rakes varied from 202,800 miles per annum to about 50,000 miles! This alone is enough to indicate the very wide margin forgetting the maximum of service from the existing stock, thereby economising, not only in running expenses but also in the deadweight charges of interest, depreciation, etc.

Further consideration of the detailed suggestion, and the particular investigation by the Committee will lead us too far beyond our scope to be really serviceable. But we cannot overlook the Committee's finding that in operating Indian railways, even when internal efficiency has claimed sporadic attention from the authorities, the business efficiency of the enterprise as a whole has been thoroughly neglected. It is the fate of all monopolies, that the monopolist, being sure of his business, becomes indifferent to the requirements of that business. The highest authorities responsible for the enterprise as a whole follow a short-sighted and suicidal policy of manipulating rates and fares, not so as to benefit the railway public or our national economy, but in order to cover up the gap created by their own wastefulness and extravagance. They have killed the goose that used to lay a golden egg. Indian Railway administration is peculiarly lacking, according to this Committee, in proper advertising and adequate popularisation of its service. The Committee has, naturally, not paid sufficient attention to the rival and recent service of road transport. That is to-day a menace to the Railways; but it can be easily made into a ministering angel for them and at the same time a veritable boon to the country. This aspect is, however, utterly unconsidered by the Pope Committee.

IN THE LAW COURTS
The Spirit Of The Law

(By N. H. P.)

It is now being increasingly recognised that a good library is almost as great a necessity for the administration of justice as is a good judge. Apart from the daily needs of practice, the earliest records of the proceedings of the judges are profoundly interesting as a picture of the past life of the country presented from the point of view of the Law. Speaking at the opening ceremony of he new Birmingham Law Library recently, the Lord Chancellor asked his younger friends to remember that it was not sufficient merely to know the history of the law, the Acts of Parliament, and the decisions of the great Judges of the past. The ideal to be aimed at by a lawyer was to be of assistance to the public and to the courts who were entrusted with the administration of justice. The law was not like the code of the Medes and Persians, which was said not to alter. Our system was a progressive one, and the science of the law must not rely merely

(Continued on page 7)

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITYY

The Indian Women's University of Poona, which held its Convocation in this City on Saturday, deserves to be congratulated on the steady progress it has shown during the last eighteen years of its existence, despite the many difficulties it has had to face and is still facing. In the first place, it is no small thing for a non-statutory University in India to have existed for nearly two decades and to be still progressing. The Poona University has now two colleges and about 25 schools affiliated to it. So long as the other Universities do not provide special courses for women, suited to their peculiar capacities and duties in life and taught in the mother tongue, there will be need for institutions like the Poona University. It is much to be regretted, however, that the financial position of this body has been made very difficult owing to the refusal, for certain reasons, in 1932 by the Executors of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's estate to give to the University the contribution of Rs. 52,500, annually made to it before in accordance with the terms of the gift of Rs. 15 lakhs, made by Sir Vithaldas in 1920. We trust, however, that the consequent dispute between the dispute between the University and the Executors will soon be amicably settled. In any case we share the hope expressed by Gandhiji in his letter to Mr. Karve, the founder and moving spirit of the University, that the public would generously support an institution that has served it so worthily.

REAPING TIME

What is happening in Germany is shocking enough, but it is characteristic of Nazi ruthlessness which has been conclusively guilty of worse excesses. Nazism sowed horror and violence; the leader is now reaping the heads of followers and his followers, death. This was inevitable and though Berlin reports say that normal conditions have been restored, who knows, in view of the strict censorship of news that is enforced that it is not the beginning of the end. Schleicher, an ex-Chancellor, —even his wife—Roehm and other leaders intimately associated with Herr Hitler and his work have been shot dead. Papen was a prisoner for a short while and may yet meet with worse treatment. Next time it may be the turn of Goebbels or Goering himself. A revolt involving leaders themselves must be widespread and deep. "Suppression" by brutal methods can only increase bitterness. It cannot kill the spirit of revolt. If this is so, even Herr Hitler's days as a dictator are perhaps numbered.

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Government Anxious To Mark Time & Sit On The Fence In View Of Congress Session In October

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, June 23.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

Though Mr. Winston Churchill suffered a complete debacle in the House of Commons in connection with his allegations against the Secretary of State for India and the Earl of Derby and the consequent report of the Privileges Committee, he has not given up his fight against the India White Paper as a lost cause. However, he is soon to realise that it is a lost cause. If he was not able to carry the members of the House with him, he is now to attempt to carry the Lancashire merchants with him on the Indian issue. He has decided to address a "big" meeting in Manchester on Tuesday next for the benefit of the Lancashire merchants. But, disillusionment was in store for him on Thursday night. All the Manchester members of Parliament have intimated to him that they will not attend the meeting. So, as usual, an excuse on behalf of Mr. Churchill is being put forth that the Government are discouraging these M.P.s from attending Mr. Churchill's meeting in the Free Trade Hall.

Churchill Isolated

In the course of their conversations with me, not a single Manchester member has admitted for one moment that he has been subjected to any such pressure. On the contrary their explanation has been pretty obvious to me. Any Tory, who now associates himself with Mr. Churchill in his activities, must inevitably be regarded as guilty of an unfriendly act towards the Government, and especially towards Mr. Baldwin, and, of course, this would be more than ever true of association with Mr. Churchill in his forthcoming meeting if, as it is expected, he is going to discuss again the findings of the Privileges Committee. Even Mr. Alan Chorlton, M.P., who was to have taken the chair at the Free Trade Hall, has now decided not to attend the meeting. At the same time Mr. Chorlton denies that he has been pressed to stay away by representatives of the Government or anybody else. Mr. Chorlton is not going to the meeting because, as he puts it, he thought it was to be a meeting about the cotton trade, and now, he finds it is to be a "controversial" meeting and one which is likely to turn into a "clash between the higher politicians."

Premier's Holiday

This defeat of Mr. Churchill at the hands of the Tory die-hards themselves does not in itself mean the success of the "National" Government and continued harmony amongst its members and its supporters. As a matter of fact political circles have been gravely disturbed on account of the report that the Prime Minister has been ordered by his medical advisers to take three months' holiday. Accordingly, next week-end, Mr. MacDonald will say good-bye to No. 10 Downing Street and will start on the three months of complete rest prescribed by his doctors. In my opinion Mr. MacDonald's holidays has come to him as an opportune time to afford him not only physical but mental relief from the unrelenting pressure of the majority of Tory Ministers. This pressure has resulted in the Government's final and indisputable acquiescence in a policy of rearmament and isolation—the natural Tory corollary to the breakdown of the Disarmament and World Economic Conferences. It is not melodramatic, but true, to say that the Prime Minister's heart has been well-nigh broken with the continually growing insubordination of "National" to Tory ideals.

Will He Return To Office?

The sudden announcement of the Prime Minister's breakdown has been a tragedy to his intimate friends. There are so many vital decisions which must soon be made by the Government, said a staunch friend of the Premier sorrowfully. Questions such as the future of the Disarmament Conference, Indian White Paper, negotiations leading up to next year's Naval Conference, Air Defence—and even the School-leaving age, will all demand Cabinet decisions very soon. His critics are sorry for him too. Naturally on the personal issue, they sympathise with him in the bad luck which has made this three months inevitable. But, in addition, they feel that in some quarters, this breakdown will be used to hasten the reconstruction of his Cabinet. There is already

(Continued on pagt 12.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

END THE DISPUTE.

The rowdyism indulged in by a few persons led to the breaking-up of a public meeting held on Saturday evening at Napoo Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee. We cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of those who resorted to rowdyism. Every Congressman will deplore it and none more so than Mr. B. N. Mehisheri whose cause the disturbers of the meeting gratuitously professed to espouse and who, we are sure, is too good and loyal a Congressman to countenance the tactics adopted by them. The Matunga meeting, however, should serve as an object-lesson to Congressmen and that is that they should not allow any small difference among them to assume increasing proportions but must settle it promptly and amicably. Mr. Abid Ali, in his statement, says that there is no question of the abolition of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee. This is a welcome statement and we have no doubt if all the parties to the dispute sit together with a determination to end it satisfactorily, such a consummation is the easiest thing to secure. At all events Congressmen in Bombay, who have undertaken the responsibility of making the October session of the Congress a unique success, cannot afford to waste their time and energies in such disputes. We earnestly appeal to the authorities of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and Mr. B. N. Mehisheri to settle the dispute amicably.

DE VALERA WINS

De Valera is right. The results of the local elections in Ireland have to be looked at from the point of view suggested by him. And there is no doubt that they constitute a clear failure of the Opposition offensive. The fact that the Opposition "plan to capture local bodies has miscarried" and the fact that de Valerites have increased their representation clearly proves that the Irish people are behind the President in the economic war with Great Britain. This is the significance of the elections, which, if Mr. Thomas is sensible, should not be lost on him. He ought actually to jump at de Valera's suggestion for "a just settlement with Britain" through friendly discussion rather than force.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

In a letter to the Press Mr. R. R. Bakhale draws attention to a serious problem which has arisen out of the failure of the textile strike. It is reported that in the Madanpura area the millowners or their managers have started victimising Muslim workers as such. This conduct cannot be too strongly condemned. Exploitation is of the essence of Capitalism. But the exploitation of communal distinction is as dangerous to the interests of millowners themselves as it is reprehensibly pernicious. The game is an easy, if also, a mean one. But in the long run it will hurt those who play it. Nor is there any justification for any other kind of victimisation. As Mr. Bakhale points out: "All this is against the undertaking which the Millowners' Association gave the Government of Bombay during the continuance of the strike." Success over starving workers should not blind owners to the moral obligation of honouring undertaking. And it is the du of the Government of Bombay see that the strikers are not m to suffer.

WILLINGDON SPEAKS

Lord Willingdon's first speech Britain strengthens Indian o nion as regards British attitu towards national aspirations. began, of course, by paying "warm tribute to the Prince people of India." That we ta for granted. There were, how ever, one or two other thing that are rather noteworthy. Whe he talked platitudes solemnly h referred to "our great Common wealth of Nations." But when he came to realities and t est allusion to his own patriotic services he sub-consciously, but proudly, lapsed into "the British Empire" and "Empire Overseas." No wonder that this Liberal Imperialist should have no good word to say about Congress and Congressmen who, as he himself all but admitted once, represent the country and its right to freedom.

"IN DUE COURSE"!

More instructive still was his Lordship's analysis of the causes of the very fast change in India which was "mainly due to the fact that the Britons, for the past 100 years had been working to develop in the minds and character of the Indians a spirit of responsibility, which, in due course, will fit them to undertake full powers of administration of their own affairs." If 100 years represent the period of incomplete preliminary preparations what length of time, one wonders, would adequately represent the vague "In due course"? So much for Lord Willingdon's alleged ambition to be India's first constitutional Viceroy.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

As Bhai Parmanand is the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, even nonsensical views expressed by him receive otherwise undeserved notice from the public. He is reported to have remarked at a public meeting at Lahore that Hindu girls should be kept illiterate and "within four walls" and under 'purdah' till the Hindus have learnt to protect them from Goondas and that their girls should not be "dragged to sc colleges from their namely, hom es who

with some important reservation, expressed or understood. Sir Frederick is reported to have said in a speech at Manchester that "the best safeguard for the trade of Lancashire is the goodwill of India." But in the same breath he suggests a method that is bound to destroy whatever goodwill may still be existing. He seriously suggests that India should not be given the right to tax the imports from Britain without the latter's consent, that, in other words, India's fiscal autonomy should continue to be as unreal in the future as it is now. We can quite imagine the present Government of Britain accepting this view. But we had thought that Sir Frederick at least had learnt from his Indian experience that no all the might of the Empire can compel India to use British goods against her will.

WAY TO ILL-WI

When an ex-Governor like Sir Frederick Sykes talks of good-will between India and Britain, it may be safely presumed that he speaks

WE WANT TO KNOW

Is there any verdict on record of "suicide while NOT of unsound mind"?

* * * *

Roehm, Schleicher, have gone. Papen and Schacht dare not go but they are as good as "pon est."

The next fight may be between Goebbels and Goering with Hitler either "keeping the ring" or acting as the former's second.

In any case the winner may, in due course, take the ring against Hitler.

And then Deutchland v. Fuhrer, whoever it is.

* * * *

"India," said Lord Willingdon at Edinburgh, "was changing very fast."

His Lordship did not, however, complain of loss of breath although the tremendous speed is actually one hundred years per stage towards—never mind that, we shall have thankfully reached Doomsday in the meantime.

* * * *

In the same speech, the Imperial Speed Ace assured his admirers that "there was no question of exile when there was duty to perform and all opportunities for life within the British Empire."

There couldn't be. India, at least, never said so, and India entirely agrees with his Lordship's two Viceregal reasons.

* * * *

Bhai Parmananda gloates in nightmares. But demands, also, that others should suffer from his gloatings. He wants that no Hindu girls should be given any education and all of them should be confined in Purdah. This is how they are to be protected from his kidnapping bogey.

* * * *

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, the Lucknow Congress leader, says that the walking propaganda tour started by himself and his co-workers is no "Mid-summer Madness."

We agree with him. It is sense and remarkable sense—but Monsoon Sense.

* * * *

Lord and Lady Willingdon will enjoy Indian loyalty in London too. We learn that the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Nawab of Rampur and Mr. Chaudhri Zafrullah Khan are also giving parties in their honour.

The first two are, of course, Princes and Mr. Zafrullah the people of India.

* * * *

By the way supposing it came to speech-making in the parties to be given by Their Highnesses of Kapurthala and Rampur? Lord Willingdon will be hard put to it ing it off. For the usual ful references to "enlightruler" and "contented subwill simply decline to fit

* * *

ressing the graduates of Indian Women's Univers Naidu said that the knowledge was to break barriers.

barricades, she might have But all erected by man self-defence.

* * * *

hich reminds us. It is not amazing, as Gandhiji says, it definitely a matter of shame that the Women's University should be hard up.

Women must pay because it is their University.

And, on second thoughts, men must pay more and pay heavily as an insurance against grave risks—of feminine Paris com-

* * * *

Terrorist leaders, said the Commissioner of Burdwan at a Darbar, took advantage of the psychology of adolescence by providing either a false ideal or false focus for otherwise laudable feelings.

Quite true. And why not go a step further, accept the Congress ideal and repudiate the false White Paper? But then the Commissioner is also a bureaucrat. It is not bureaucratic to acknowledge the really true ideal.

* * * *

Mistress (trying to compose reference for discharged maid): "Really, Jane, I can't think what reason I can give to explain your leaving."

Maid: "Well, ma'am, suppose you just put, "Why I let her go I can't think.'"

Arrested Storm Troop Leaders Shot Dead

Hitler Flies To Munich & Nips Conspiracy In Bud

Group Leader And Police Chief Among Arrested

TRIUMPHAL RE-ENTRY INTO BERLIN

BERLIN, June, 30.

Von Schleicher's wife has been killed at their villa at Neubablesberg, a fashionable suburb of Berlin. When the police went to arrest her husband, he drew a revolver and exchanged shots with the police. His wife threw herself between the firers and was mortally wounded.

7 LEADERS SHOT

(LATER)—Seven arrested Storm Troop leaders have been shot. They include Silesian leader Heines, Ernst (Berlin) and Schneid Huber (Munich).—Reuter.

BERLIN, June 30.

HITLER FLIES TO MUNICH.

The news of the conspiracy impelled Chancellor Hitler to fly to Munich at 4 a.m., when he was informed that a Storm Troop detachment had been mobilised there during the night by leaders under the pretext that Hitler and Reichswehr were hostile to them.

In the meantime, the Minister of the Interior had arrested the President, Munich Police and Group Leader in the presence of Chancellor Hitler who personally tore the badges from their shoulders. Hitler then arrested Captain Roehm in his own bedroom. The latter made no protest.

MORE ARRESTS.

Troop Leader Heines was then arrested in a compromising moral situation as also other incriminated Storm Troop leaders on their way to a conference of the conspirators.

Four Storm Troop leaders of various districts of Germany including Captains Roehm, Heines and Ernst were dismissed by Gen. Goering from the Prussian State Council.—Reuter.

BERLIN, July 1.

BERLIN GREETS HITLER.

Chancellor Hitler returned to Berlin by air to-night from Munich accompanied by Minister Goebbels and was received at the aerodrome by Gen Goering, Doctor Frick, Minister of the Interior, Himmler, leader of the Secret Police.

It is officially stated that Hitler was "spontaneously and enthusiastically greeted" "en route" to Berlin from the aerodrome.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT WATCHES

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, June 30.

President Hindenberg despite report to the contrary, is reported to be extremely in good health at Neudeck where his state Secretary Doctor Meissner who is in Berlin to-day is keeping him informed of the latest developments.

HITLER & CATHOLICS

BERLIN, July 1.

It is reported that discussions between Hitler's representatives and Roman Catholic church reached a satisfactory conclusion.

It is expected now that regulations will be issued shortly in regard to the Catholic organisation.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 12)

MIDNIGHT MOTOR TOUR

BERLIN, July 1.

Normalcy is returning.

"Reuter's Chief Correspondent made a midnight motor tour of the city and saw crowded open air cafes and usual crowds strolling in the pleasure quarter, but armed police were more in evidence than usual.

Cologne, Munich and Hamburg were also quiet.

There appears to be no doubt that Capt. Roehm is dead, it is believed, committed suicide.

Herr Von Papen though released from protective custody is not allowed to leave his flat.

It is rumoured two of von Papen's adjutants committed suicide.—Reuter.

REPERCUSSIONS IN C. EUROPE

ROME, July 1.

To-day's developments in Germany caused grave anxiety here.

It is feared that dissensions in the Nazi party will have repercussions in Central Europe and if Hitler's hold is weakened, the extremist elements along the Austrian frontier including Austrian Nazi and Germany may decide to embark on a campaign of violence in Austria.—Reuter.

JHABUA STATE AFFAIRS

Agent Summons Ruler For Discussion?

The Joint Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference in the course of a statement says:—

"Previously it was reported, that the Ruler of Jhabua State who was summoned by the Political Agent, Indore, to meet him at Indore sent his Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Trivedi to meet him. But now as Dewan Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Trivedi has resigned and left the State and the charge has been taken over by the new Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Garda, the political authorities have summoned the Ruler and his Prime Minister Garda again, along with the Rao Bahadur Trivedi.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 1.

Cholera has broken out in epidemic form in a portion of the Lucknow City and so far out of 20 cases, 7 have proved fatal.

The local health authorities are taking all possible measures to combat and localise the disease. Over a hundred persons in the infected locality, which has already been segregated, have been inoculated.

A Note on the epidemics issued by the Public Health Department shows that during the week ending 23rd June there were in the province 447 deaths from cholera as against 567 in the previous week. Basti District heads the list with 114.—A.P.

WAGE BURDEN ON INDUSTRY

Mahatma Anxious To Settle Ahmedabad Dispute, Asks For Balance-Sheets

After finishing his Harijan tour in August, he will, it is learnt, proceed to Wardha, where he will again take up consideration of the question of the wage cut in Ahmedabad mills. By that time the substitute arbitrator appointed by the Labour Association in Mahatma Gandhi's place will have fully investigated all issues raised by the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association.

Gandhiji is anxious finally to decide this question with the help of the substitute arbitrator, and towards this end he wants to see whether the existing wage scale is really such a burden as is claimed by the Millowners Association on the Ahmedabad industry as to hamper its growth. He has, therefore, called for the balance sheets of the local mills for 1933.—A. P.

R. A. F. DISPLAY DISASTER

Son Of Lord Mayor Of London Killed At Hendon

LONDON, June 30.

Squadron Leader S. P. Collect, son of the Lord Mayor of London, was killed in the Royal Air Force display at Hendon when the day-bomber crashed from a height of hundred feet and burst into flames a hundred yards from the crowded public enclosure, wherein his wife was watching. The pilot crawled from the wreckage only slightly injured. The display continued.

Tht Pageant was being held for 15 years and this is the first accident.

It is understood the pilot's engine failed when the diving past the royal enclosure and had to come down; otherwise he ran the danger of overshooting into the crowd.—Reuter.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

upon the precedents and opinion of the past.

The courts were becoming more and more concerned with great social experiments, and we must breed a race of lawyers able to utilise the spirit of law reform for the highest use. We must recognize at one and the same time the importance of stability and of change, and to do so we must not only grasp the philosophic foundation of our law in the past, but we must have courage to criticise what was accepted and to construct what was necessary for new situations. For it would often be found that the new problems were only old ones in disguise.

Robes And Lady Members of the Bar.

A good illustration of the conservatism of the Bar is furnished by the matter of dress. Woman with her instinctive predilection for bright colours, might have been expected to effect a revival, on her admission to the Bar, of the departed brilliancy of legal costume as depicted in the old illuminations; but any aspirations in this direction were cut short by the decision of the committee of Judges and Benchers appointed in 1922 to deal with the invidious question of lady Barristers' attire. A bar was placed by the body (the members of which maintained an understandable anonymity) upon short sleeves and frocks and on other than black dresses, and it was decreed that Portia should adopt the masculine wig, grown and bands together with a 'stiff high collar.' An opportunity was thus lost of resuscitating for wear by women counsel of the soft lawn jacked of the seventeenth century and the graceful coif of medieval times which would have perpetuated the historical continuity of forensic dress while imparting a dainty elegance to an otherwise austere costume. Most women-Barristers of to-day, however, wear a soft turned-down collar of the same material as their white blouses while more than one proclaims the candour of her client's claims by pleading his cause in a white satin waist-coat. It is provided that ordinary Barristers' wigs should be worn and should completely cover and conceal the hair; that ordinary barristers' gowns should be worn; the dress should be plain, black or very dark, high to the neck with long sleeves and not shorter than the gown or ark coats, and skirts may be worn in the plain white shirts and high collars and barrister' bands.

Black gowns were first worn by Barristers at the funeral of Queen Mary who died in December 1684. It has been said that the Bench and the Bar went into mourning at the death of Queen Mary and has remained in mourning ever since. "Why, in the name of all that's sensible, do Judges and Barristers have to wear wigs?" is a question often put to lawyers by the laity, and the astonishing yet truthful answer is, 'Because Louis XIV began to go bald some two centuries and a half or more ago.'

Arbitration Act, 1934.

This Act, which received Royal Assent on May 17, is based on the report of a Committee on the Law of Arbitration under the presidency of Mr. Justice MacKinnon, which reported in 1927. Since then, nothing except consultations and one Act took place, owing to changes of Government and the difficulties of Parliamentary arrangements. The MacKinnon Report contained suggestions for many useful amendments of the law of arbitration, and it became plain, both to commercial and legal circles, since then, that much might be added with advantage to the law as it stood. The measure is based on the results of enquiries by Commissions over a series of years, coupled with the aid of members of the Institute of Arbitrators, solicitors and comercial men during several months. It deals, among other things, with cases of inter-pleader, interim awards, special cases and methods of service. In all these matters, the principle and object of the measure is so far as possible to obtain finality and avoid delay. Both of these things are of great value to commerce and trade and also to the proper conduct of the law. Speaking on the Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Amulree said that the Bill went a long way to meet the defects and difficulties which had been experienced since the Arbitration Act of 1889 was passed. It is to be hoped that our Indian Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies will now wake up and agitate for an early amendment of the law of arbitration in India so as to bring it in line with the law in England.

Window Display & Street Obstruction.

In a recent Marlborough Street Police Court case, it was held that the defendant was guilty of obstructing the passage of the footway contrary to S.72 of the Highway Act under the following circumstances. The defendant kept a shop for the sale of dogs. He had a number of puppies on show in the windows. This display attracted a crowd on the pavement, so as to obstruct the passers-by. Counsel for the defendant submitted that so long as any one did not suffer injury, it was the duty of the police to disperse the crowd. Further as Phillimore J. had observed in Lyons v. Gulliver, every trader was eantitled to make his shop window as attractive as possible, and he was not responsible for crowds assembling to gaze at that window, and it was for the police to regulate the traffic and to make those persons, when they stood any longer than they had a right to stand, move on. No doubt in R. v. Carlile, a bookseller who exhibited effigies of a bishop, a tradesman, and the devil arm in arm, purely to attract the attention of the public at large, together with some placards, was held to be guilty of a nuisance. The case, however was distinguishable in-as-much as the display was of goods which were actually for sale in the shop. Counsel submitted that the question to be decided, was, whether the display was necessary for the purpose of carrying on the trade of the shop, if so, the accused was not to be held responsible for any crowd that collected to view a display of articles then actually for sale in the shop. The Magistrate imposed a fine, observing that the object of the display was to attract attention and to create interest, and the defendant must have known that would cause a crowd to collect and so cause obstruction.

ITALY MEETS HER DEFICIT

Cabinet Approves Economies Totalling 397 Million Lira

ROME, June 30.

The Cabinet approved economies totalling 397 million lira.

This is the third of the series of measures which Sgr. Mussolini, initiated towards reducing 2900 millions lira of the deficit for the year 1934/35.

The first measure in January effected a saving of 900 million lira through conversion operation; the second in April saved 410 million lira by cuts in state employees' salaries. the third measure resulted in a ruthless comb-out of possible economies in all ministries.—Reuter.

LONDON STANDS TO BENEFIT

From United States' Embargo On Silver

LONDON, June 30.

The United States embargo on silver while it is meant to check international speculation has actually resulted in sharp intensification of speculation in London, says a leading article in the "Financial News."

This is natural since the embargo prevents American holders from unloading stocks abroad while potential supplies, thus reduced, increased demand owing to the American speculators transferring activities to London in anticipation of higher prices.

London stands to benefit considerably from the embargo which is bringing back business.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

Clearing House Order Suspended In View Of Hopeful Turn

LONDON, June 30.

The issue of an order establishing a clearing house in respect of German debts authorised under the new Act has been suspended pending the result of further Anglo-German negotiations.

This is apparently due to the hopeful turn in the Anglo-German discussions here which lasted four hours and which were adjourned to July 2 to enable the delegations to consult their respective governments.—Reuter.

Trans-Atlantic Flight

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 30.

The Polish trans-Atlantic flyers, brothers Adamowicz landed, petrol having been exhausted at Saint Andre near Flyers.

They lost their bearings in fog and circled five hours before landing.

The King Receives Willingdon

LONDON, July 1.

His Majesty received Lord Willingdon in audience, whereafter Lord and Lady Willingdon lunched with Their Majesties.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 55 LAKHS

The following is the further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund":—Amount already announced: £64-8-2. Rs. 55,41,410-10-2.

Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Madras, (further contribution) Rs. 5000, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Trivandrum (further contribution) Rs. 2,000, Officials and Public of Moulmein Distt., Burma Rs. 385, Municipal Council, Pollachi Rs. 306, Through Deputy Commissioner, Garhwal, U.P., (further contribution) Rs. 230, Through Sub-divisional Officer, Habiganj, Sylhet, (further contribution) Rs. 230, Through Imperial Bank of India, Calicut Rs. 219-9-5, Hindu Community of Moulmein, Burma Rs. 200, Chinese Community of Moulmein, Burma Rs. 200, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Hubli Rs. 164-10, Through Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, Burma Rs. 158-14 Notified Area Committee, Ariwala, Montgomery Rs. 100, The above including amounts less than Rs. 100, total Rs. 9,747-15-6, making a grand total: £64-8-2. Rs. 55,51,158-9-8.

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

Authenticity Of First Editions

New Publication Will Throw Bombshell In Literary Circles

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 23.

A book containing suggestions that will cause a profound sensation in book collecting and literary circles will be published early next month. The forthcoming publication alleges that over fifty hitherto accepted first editions by famous authors are fakes. Entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets," by John Carter and Graham Pollard, the book casts doubts on the authenticity of first editions of such authors as Wordsworth, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, the Brownings, Swinburne, George Eliot, William Morris, R. L. Stevenson, and Rudyard Kipling.

The books are mostly of the "privately printed", or "pre-first" pamphlet type. Over £30,000, it is computed has been spent on them in the market, while examples of many of them are at present in famous museums on both sides of the Atlantic. All of them appear in the standard bibliographies, and have been accepted as genuine for more than thirty years. Messrs. Carter and Pollard purport to show that more than thirty are definitely forgeries, while the status of the remainder is open to grave suspicion.

The authors in reaching their conclusions, introduced scientific methods which, it is claimed, have never before been applied to bibliographical problems. Those parts of the book devoted to accounts of the deductions and reconstruction of the authors read like an ingenious detective story. The investigations of Mr. Carter and myself have lasted some two years, "Mr. Pollard told a press correspondent. "They have been conducted under three main heads: the studt and tracing of type, the scientific analysis of various kinds of paper, and the comparison of the texts of many different editions."

NEWS AGENTS ORGANISE

The view that at the next general election the difference between National Liberals and National Conservatives will be "less than that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee," was expressed at the annual conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, which was held at Skegness. The Conference carried a resolution which urged the necessity of the National Federation's having direct Parliamentary representation and instructed the National Council to proceed at once with the selection of two candidates, one each from the two main political parties.

Proposing the resolution, a delegate said within two years they would reach a general election. The time had come when they should select two candidates one a Nationalist and the other an anti-Nationalists. There would be only these two main parties when the election came. Another delegate maintained that the Federation should have men in Parliament who understood the news agents' views. Parliamentary representation for the 22,000 newsagents and stationers whose interests were being attacked in Parliament every week was an absolute necessity.

A blind newsagent from Plymouth, urged that they should first "find the candidates," and the money to support them would be forthcoming. The General Secretary said they had tried again to educate existing M.Ps. all to no purpose. During the week he had to get into touch with five members of Parliament and the Home Office as to whether newspaper delivery was as important as the delivery of bread and milk. "I have repeatedly told you," he said, "that you are laying yourselves open to attack by people with no one to defend you. Mr. Macquisten, M.P. has said he knows far more about whisky than the Chancellor of the Exchequer is ever likely to know. I want our two representatives to know more about newsagents than any Cabinet Minister."

RAISING STOCK OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

To-day (Saturday) the six members of the Government Co-ordinating Committee are going to a "news-reel" theatre (location undisclosed) in order to see and pass for release the six propaganda films which have been prepared for exhibition in the country in the hope of raising the spirits of the people and the stock of the "National" Government. These six organisers of "National" harmony are Lord Stonehaven (Head of the Tory Machine), Captain Margesson. (The Government Chief Whip) Mr. Hore-Belisha and Mr. Blundell (representing Simonites) and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Lord De La Warr (representing National Labour). At what time the six go on this dark adventure is as complete a secret as where the "news-reel" theatre is situated. One film shows the Imperial, another the sporting heritage of the race, but, the all lead up to the central political film, "The Great Recovery," which exhibits to the country the heritage of economic woe which Mr. MacDonald's Labour Government left it. This is done I am told, with realistic gusto, the Tory wing of the Co-ordinating Committee no doubt insisting that "The Great Recovery" can only be grasped by contrasting it with the complete state of national "chassis," as Mr. Sean O' Casey's character would say, to which the "National" Government succeeded. It is hard on Mr. MacDonald—so many things are,—but this is the truth about the last five years as the Tories

(Continued on Page 11).

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Readers' Views

Coming Congress Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the time is coming nearer and nearer for election, the candidates are moving here and there. This year the contest will be very keen. There will be two or three parties and they will try to contest the coming elections.

The outside candidates are not useful to the Ward Committees. There may be some candidates who may spend money for enrolment of Congress members in a lot and try to come in. The Ward workers are suffering by this tactics. Will the voters consider the following few lines and vote?

1. Whether the candidate will be useful to the Ward Committee for which you are voting?
2. Whether he will work in your Ward or not?
3. How many years he has been working for Congress.
4. How much faith he has in the Congress Programme.
5. Whether he had helped in the critical time or not.

Will the voters consider all these and vote for competent candidates.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. DEO.

Dadar, June 29.

A Defence Of Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Students who have studied the problem of meat-eating v. vegetarianism often make the fatal mistake of drawing their conclusions on slender data. When a student defends vegetarianism he gives the example of X—a vegetarian who was virtually superior to Y—a meat-eater. Generalizations drawn on the basis of individual comparisons are always faulty. Comparisons should be made and generalizations drawn on the strength of broad data, i.e., race should be compared with race, nation with nation, community with community—and then the superiority of vegetarianism should be established, if possible.

Time will come when our Indian politician will have seriously to consider the problem of national diet, for India. The problem of national diet is not so simple as it looks. It is a more important problem than the problem of national debt or the national dialect for India.

Svami Vivekanand used to say that Islam is the body and Vedant is the brain. In another place he says that you cannot understand Gita unless you have got strong blood in you.

Does the diet which the followers of Islam eat make them more stout, materialistic, constructive and practical than the Hindus? Hindus and Muslims eat different qualities of food and have, therefore, formed different temperaments.

Meat-eating is sanctioned by Hindu religion and some Hindu leaders of the extremist school advise even Brahmins to eat meat. Anger, avarice, passion, aggressiveness, love of power—these and other qualities distinguish a worldly man from a saint. Meat-eaters possess these qualities in a larger degree.

The numerous references to goat-killing and sacrifices in the Hindu scriptures clearly indicate the fact that meat was a prominent factor in the daily food of our ancestors. Those who were fit for abstract thinking and the things other-worldly abstained from meat, garlic, onion, etc. In the present-day India no one need think of abstract and other-worldly things. We, Indians, must now think only of worldly things. The problem before Indians is "How best to live." Our successors will take care of abstract thinking—if we at all survive in the world-struggle for existence. The Indian politicians of to-morrow will have to consider the place of meat in the national diet. He will have also to consider.

(1) whether vegetarian Hindus fare better in the struggle for existence as compared to non-vegetarian Hindus and the Muslims;

(2) what is the approximate percentage of vegetarians among the enslaved and the independent people;

(3) how many nations in the world are vegetarians;

(4) what is the percentage of vegetarians among the masses and the working classes;

(5) what is the percentage of vegetarians among the Hindus and the Mahomedans;

(6) Japan is said to be a meat-eating nation. Is not Japan's aggressive Nationalism solely due to her meat-eating people?

It is true that the appalling poverty in India compels the masses to live on 'bhakari' and 'chutney' and inspite of meat-eating they have shown capacity for strength and resistance. If these poor classes get meat, these qualities will surely develop in an extraordinary degree.

The security of a nation depends on a large number of cattle, goats etc. in proportion to the population. If the agricultural needs and the daily demands for milk are not met—then it is folly to kill animals. Meat-eating can only be discouraged on economic grounds. Humanitarians all over the world make a sorry impression when they advise us to abstain from meat-eating on moral and ethical grounds.

It is often times argued that meat-eating makes the mind and brain dull. There are, it is therefore surmised, few intellectuals among the meat-eaters as compared to vegetarians. The fact is quite the reverse. Krishna, the Preacher of Bhagvat Gita, was a meat-eater, so was Rama, the hero of Ramayan. Most of the authors of the Upanishadas were also meat-eaters. One of the greatest exponents of Neo-Hinduism used to advise young men to eat more healthy meat and digest it. Students of Hinduism know that it is the meat-eating Kshatriyas who are the "fathers of all that is noble and beautiful in Hinduism." Level-headed men with clear-thinking could only produce works like the Upanishadas. There is a large stock of men with independent, fearless and original ideas among the meat-eaters. Meat-eaters are more constructive and practical than the vegetarians and they do not easily fall a pray to confused thinking, unpractical plans, unsound economics and dreamy idealism. Most of the national movements (which have subsequently turned out to be huge failures) were reared up by vegetarian-followers.

Disappointed, unsuccessful students committing suicides, young blooming girls dying by setting fire to their sarees, women daily dying over Primus stoves, political prisoners on hunger-strike dying by self-infliction—all these incidents merely indicate the fact that Indians have mastered the art of "how to die." They must now learn something of "how to live." Inclusion of healthy meat in the daily fdod will make them fit to "live."

Meat-eating gives a sense of protection. Meat-eaters know well how to protect themselves and their kinsfolk. When a foreign invasion takes place, the weaklings of every nation look to the meat-eaters for their protection. Humanitarians can protect animals— they cannot protect men.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Mutts And Princes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that India, our motherland, has been able to withstand all impacts of Western Civilisation and to preserve her individuality in spiritual and philosophical domain by adopting a general catholocity of out-look and spirit of adaptation. This is entirely due to the noble and self-sacrificing efforts and profound learning of great teachers like Shri Shankara, Shri Ramanuja and Shri Madhwa who founded their different schools of philosophy and Mutts indended as seats of philosophical learning and disputation to educate the masses. But, unfortunately, the object of the original founders of these Mutts like Shringeri Mutt, Barakala Swami Mutt, Udipi Mutts, Uttaradi, Vyasaraya and Shri Raghavendra Swami Mutts has been frustrated by many of their successors in office who are keeping up a spiritual show without any practical work.

The Religious Endownment Act chose to check some of the excesses of these Mutts and Mathadipathis but the results have not been completely satisfactory. Some of these Swamis bring in some sort of fictitious and ludicrous objections of their Mutts not coming within the purview of this act. The above point is clearly illustrated by the learned and independent remarks of Mr. N. Chendrasekhara Iyer, B.A., B.L., District Judge of South Canara in original petition No. 56 of 1928 in which Shri Ishwarananda Bharati Swami brought in a plea that he was not governed by the Endowment Act. Here are his words. "The very object of having a Mutti with a regular and perpetual succession of Sanyasis presiding over it, such successor nominated by his predecessor and all of them devoting their time to the practice of religious austerities and the performance of Puja attached to the Mutt is to promote the Hindu religion by example and precept. It is lamentable that the petitioner should have forgotten or ignored, this elementary fact and should have dared to come before a Court of Law with assertions and theories so revolting to common sense and even ordinary standards of honesty. In advancing such idle contentions for the purpose of securing a trifling victory over the respondent Board, he has displayed colossal shortsightedness, prejudiced his successors in office and dug his own grave—It is high time that he should revise these notions or yield place for betters. It is for the Board and for the public to consider whether a person holding views so subversive of the basic objects of the institutions and so opposed to his real rights and duties as the head of the Mutt should be allowed to continue in office."

Some of these Mutts, instead of trying to bridge the gulf that is at present separating different sections of Hindu community and bringing it to the common fold are sowing seeds of further disintegration of Hindu society and alienation of many people from Hindu religion. For example, an anonymous publication entitled Vaisya Vedokdha Kriya Vichara Vyavastha" makes this astounding statement that there are no real Kshatriyas and Vaisyas existing in this world and that such of them as one existing at present are not entitled to perform any Vedic rites or to their performance by Brahmins. This comes as a bolt from the blue and seems to be the figment of a jaundiced imagination and ingenious reasoning. The All-India Arya Conference which met at Aligarh during 1933 passed a resolution of protest against this unwarranted and unauthorised statement and conveyed the resolution to the Mutt with a request that the book should be withdrawn but no action has been taken in this matter as yet. The book under reference can be had free on application to the undersigned.

These Mutts seem to forget they owe their existence to the periodical and liberal grants made by Indian Princes and Maharajas and especially is this the case with Sringeri Mutt which gets liberal and munificent grants of money that are sent by Indian Princes during Devi Navaratri. The king is not only the head of temporal power but also the custodian for the proper management and direction of spiritual institutions and their affairs and it behoves every prince to warn Mutts and religious institutions not to carry on such propaganda in the name of Hindu religion at the threat of their grants being withheld. Devi Navaratri is fast approaching and princes who are sending these contributions to these Mutts will do well to see that this money is being wisely and prudently spent having the promotion and unit of Hindu religion in view.—Yours etc.,

A. SUBRAYASARMA.
Hindu Missionary,
Sringeri, Mysore State,
Camp Delhi, June 18.

GOVT. MUST ACT

Social Service League's Resolution

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, held on 30th ultimo with Mr. K. J. Dubash, in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, urges the Government of Bombay to appoint immediately a committee to make recommendations on the issue arising out of the report of the Bombay Labour Office Enquiry into Wages and Unemployment."

The national flag was hoisted at the "C" Ward Congress Committee Office, on Sunday morning. Sjt. K. F. Nariman is seen addressing the gathering.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS EXHORTS NARIMAN

B. P. C. C. President Unfurls C. Ward Tri-Colour

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the flag salutation ceremony of the C. Ward, District Congress Committee was performed by Sjt. K. F. Nariman on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Nagindas Master, Motichand Kapadia, Ratansi Champsi, and a large number of women, besides a big crowd, were present.

At the outset Sjt. N. B. Despande, the president of the Ward in requesting Sjt. Nariman to unfurl the flag, urged the people to strengthen the influence of the Congress.

FLAG UNFURLED.

Sjt. Nariman then unfurling the flag asked the people not to go into the controversy, whether that was an occasion to rejoice or to regret, but to concentrate on the work before them, the work being to help the Congress and create such a situation in the country that the Government would be forced to come to settlement with Congress.

RAIN MARS FUNCTION.

At this juncture there was a heavy downpour of rain and Mrs. Naidu and others were not able to address the gathering.

Sjt. Manibhai Desai the Secretary of the Ward, in thanking those present asked them to serve sincerely and increase the influence of the Congress. He also thanked the various volunteer organisations for the excellent services rendered by them.

APPEAL TO LADY WORKERS.

Lady workers of the C Ward are requested to meet the organiser of the ladies volunteers branch today (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Committee's Office, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Bhangwadi.

Our Rajkot Letter

HARIJAN PURSE FOR MAHATMA

Kathiawar's Decent Donations

(From A Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 30.

The collections for the Harijan purse are reported to have reached the required figure of Rs. 25,000. Kathiawar, once again, has proved its implicit faith in the leadership of Gandhiji who carries which him all the environments of his early childhood. Jamnagar and Porbander including Ranavav contributed Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500 respectively. Even the local Rashtriya Shala held a concert, the proceeds of which have been remitted to Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar has proudly stood first by contributing Rs. 16,606 to this purse.

Mahatmaji will stay as a guest of Sir P. D. Pattani during his stay there. The premises of Sanatan Dharma High School have been reserved for this purpose. A crowded programme has been chalked out for Mahatmaji during his stay of 3 days there. He is to address a women's gathering, a public meeting of Sanatanists, youths and all the Kathiawar workers. Under his guidance, the future programme is to be decided.

DINNER FOR HARIJANS.

A Lathi message states, that Shriyut Ramji Malji Jhaveri, on the marriage occasion of his daughter Ben Dhankunver, invited all the Harijans numbering 400 at his own place for a dinner. These Harijans arranged themselves in a procession and making their way through the main streets of the place, reached Mr. Jhaveri's place, all the time singing 'bhajans' and 'kirtans.' He has set a very noble example to the whole of the province.

RAJKUMAR & SADRA COLLEGES

The number of the Kumars in the local Rajkumar College is dwindling down every year. Last year, there were 23 on the rolls but this year there are 16 only. Foreseeing this state of things, the Agency authorities arranged the amalgamation of this College with the Sadra College. Inspite of this, the number has gone up to 26 only.

The members of the staff of the Sadra College are reported to be provided for elsewhere. Even a move was made to amalgamate Talukdari Girasia School of Wadhwan Camp; but it has borne no fruit, so far. It is feared the College will have to be closed very early if the required number of Kumars is not turn for their lessons in the College.

BIHAR RELIEF FUND.

The collections for the Bihar funds from Rajkot alone have reached Rs. 10,159-5-9, over and above a bale of old clothes and khaddar worth Rs. 225, sent by Messrs. Bhagvanji Anupchand and Ramji Manekchand of Rs. 100 and 125 respectively.

It is reported the Junagadh State authorities have decided to hold a departmental inquiry into the reported ill-treatment and whipping of the farmers of the two districts by the Revenue authorities at an early date.

IN AID OF SWADESHI LEAGUE

Menaka's Dance Recital

At the special request of the Bombay Swadeshi League "Menaka" (Mrs. Leela Sokhey), has agreed to give a Dance Recital at Bombay, before her departure from India. The Dance Recital will take place at the Royal Opera House, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday 6th July, "Menaka" will be assisted by Khan Sahib Saqawat Hussain, Sarodist and Ustad Hameed Hussain, Sitarist, supported by musicians who will appear in Bombay for the first time. Tickets are priced at Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8, and Re. 1.

Tickets can be had at the following places:—

(1) "Svadeshi" Churchgate, Fort, Bombay from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(2) Bhagini Samaj, Bhatt Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, 4, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(3) At the Theatre from 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

The proceeds of the Dance Recital are to be donated to the Bombay Swadeshi League.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Hair-Cutting Saloons

Is there any check or supervision on the hair cutting saloons of Bombay which are cropping up in abundance in every nook and corner of Bombay? The Bombay Municipality is supposed to supervise these institutions, but the way some of them are kept gives one the impression that the supervision is lacking. There are few hair cutting saloons in the city which can boast of any device to sterilize the razors, scissors and other instruments pertaining to the barber's business after they are used. As a matter of fact, they are supposed to do so after each operation on a customer. As the hair cutting saloons, are patronised by all sorts and conditions of men, if one escapes catching infection, it is due only to Providence. Many people, however, get infection of one kind or the other which they do not report to the authorities or even to the press as a warning to the public. Recently, a well-known civic father got Dhobi's itch at a well-known hair cutting saloon and he had to don a skull cap for some time till he was cured. This is one of the many cases in which people resorting to hair cutting saloons catch infection owing to the negligence of the barbers. Will the municipal executive enforce better supervision in the interest of the health of the public?

Danger To Public Health

A correspondent in the "Chronicle" has referred to the conversion of a fine plot of land in Santa Cruz into stinking stable area. "The result of this" he says, "as you can well imagine, is that this part of Santa Cruz, which is the healthiest of Bombay suburbs and free from any epidemic so far, will be veritable breeding-ground for various diseases." The Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee must awake to the danger to the residents of Vakola. Quite analogous is the condition of another large stable area lying between Byculla and Chinchpokli. Passengers passing through this area on the G. I. P. trains have dreaded the sight of it. And most of them with a briskness perhaps cultivated in certain gymnasiums where importance is given to the agility of hands in doing parobolic curves, pass their handkerchiefs to the nose. The Bombay Health Department must do something for the betterment of this area. Further, this area is clustered round thickly with huts of the poor people who either have no voice in the matter or cannot make their voice heard. If the responsible authorities sleep over this danger to health of the residents, public health must suffer and mosquitoes will breed rapidly in these areas.

LAYING AXE AT VERY ROOT OF SANATANA DHARMA

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 1.

Addressing a public meeting held this evening in Bharpodhar under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Sjt. Brajbehari Chaturvedi, an eminent Aurvedic Physician, presiding, Pandit Gangavishnu strongly denounced the Poona Outrage and said, resort to violence was contrary to the very principles of Sanatan Dharma. Whoever he be, the perpetrator of the Heinous crime had done such disgraceful act which would make every Indian hang down his or her head in shame.

IS HE SANATANIST?

He could not say definitely if the bomb thrower was a Sanatanist, said the speaker, but if he was really one claiming that Dharma and had attempted to bomb Gandhiji in the name and for the sake of this venerable ancient religion, he had laid the axe at the very root of Sanatan Dharma. There may be differences of opinion, but not in regard to violence which was no remedy. Therefore it was the duty of every true Sanatanist to find out the real culprit and sever all connections with him. God wanted Gandhiji to live. How then was it possible for anyone to kill him, asked the speaker.

Sjt. Sheosharan Krishna, Principal, Dharamsamaj College, Motihari, review the ancient Hindu history and said in all times and climes, there lived in this universe a set of men who have attempted to place obstacles in the way of sadhus and reformers and therefore while he strongly condemned and criticised the dastardly and cowardly outrage, he was nontheless not surprised to learn of this incident. The speaker quoted instances from the pages of the ancient Indian History in support of his contention and advised people to see to it that no such event was repeated in future, particularly, by Sanatanists.

WHOEVER, THE PERPETRATOR

Babu Rajendra Prasad who attended the meeting said, whether it was Sanatanist or somebody else who perpetrated the crime, it was the duty to do their best to prevent such happenings in future. Rajen Babu advise the audience to follow Gandhiji's directions and refrain from using harsh words in expression of views.

Resolutions offering respectful congratulations to Gandhiji on his providental escape, expressing abhorrence for and condemnation of the action of the perpetrators of Poona Outrage, viewing with alarm the tendency on the part of a small section of Sanatanists to resort to violence and arrest the freedom of legitimate propaganda and declaring complete dissociation from such conduct were adopted.

Among those present at the meeting were Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj Pandit Vedrat and Sjt. Brajkishore Prasad.

GANDHIJI AT BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, July 1.

A very large gathering was present when Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived at Bhavnagar.

The train bringing them was about half an hour late, due, it is said, to the delay caused at almost every station 'en route' through the rush of people gathering on the platform to have "darshan" of Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

SANATANIST LEADER CONGRATULATES GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, June 30.

"Murder is not in the nature of the Sanatanist. It is not a Sanatani that attacked Mahatmaji. The peaceful Sanatani had nowhere committed any murder. I convey my congratulations to Gandhiji on his providential escape," said Sriharsa Mukherji presiding over the All-Bengal Sanatanist Conference to-day at the Town Hall.

POLICE "BUNDOBAST."

Elaborate police arrangements had been made outside the hall apparently in anticipation of any clash between the Sanatanists and the reformers.

A young man who protested against the attack by the Chairman of the Reception Committee on nationalists remarking: "You are hitting below the belt," was roughly handled by the volunteers and bundled out of the hall whereafter the proceedings were not marked by any other incident.

The President in his speech thought that India could not have swaraj without swadharma.—United Press.

"SELF-CONDEMNED"

Bhai Parmanand On Poona Crime

LAHORE, June 30.

Bha Parmanand, President, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha interviewed on the said incident of bomb-throwing on Gandhiji at Poona, said:—

"The perperator of the outrage stands self-condemned. It is most regrettable if it is committed by some misguided Sanatanist youth. Our orthodox friends should understand very clearly however we might differ in our views, nobody has the right to resort to violence and stop the free expression of opinion by any one and more specially by a personage like Mahatma Gandhi."—United Press.

Drowned Himself To Avoid Arrest?

AMRITSAR, June 30.

The dead body of one Ujagar Singh of Gujranwala District was found floating in the sacred Golden Temple tank this morning. It was handed over to the police.

It is understood that the Gujranwala police were after him for arresting for the murder of his own wife. He had evaded his arrest for a considerable time, but when he thought that he could not escape, he drowned himself in the tank.—United Press.

THAT DREADFUL DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS

Has been reduced since 1931 in the Bombay Presidency!

According to the statistics of the Bombay Govt., Infant Mortality during 1931 was the lowest on record and during 1932-33, according to the Report recently published by the Bombay Municipality, it was the lowest EVER recorded by them!

DO YOU KNOW HOW?

"Baby's Juvenol"—the product that has made "Paragon" famous—was introduced for the first time early in 1931. It has successfully "battled with Infant Mortality" in successive years in the Presidency of Bombay in which it was **"Born"** and in which Presidency it was **very extensively used** and **very largely prescribed** by the Medical Profession.

WILL YOUR PROVINCE FOLLOW?

That's a question which every *dutiful* parent and *Conscientious* Medical Practitioner should answer. What has been proved in Bombay can be proved everywhere else, if only those concerned will follow the worthy example of Bombay.

A few Medical Extracts.

Dr. J. N. K., M.D. Girgaum, Bombay.

Surprised with its results.

Dr. G. C. M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.). I/c. B. J. H. for *Children*, Bombay.

Cod-liver oil is out of question. "Juvenol" supplies the vitamins in an easy way.

Dr. V. S. R. C., L.M. & S. Goods Shed Street, Madura.

Not in one case has 'Juvenol' disappointed in Rickets & incipient infantile cirrhosis.

Dr. A. N. R., L.M. & S., Triplicane, Madras.

Prevents liver enlargement and splendidly acts as a general tonic.

BABY'S *Juvenol*

Containing as it does not only the Essential Vitamins but also the necessary proteins & carbohydrates, is truly a "Seven in One" tonic-specific as an enthusiastic parent who, under his doctor's advice could dispense with a number of other preparations prescribed for his child when "Juvenol" was broght into use!

"Seven in One"

is its very apt description because when you use "Juvenol" you need not use Cod-liver oil, calcuim & other preparations as all these are virtually contained in it. It doesn't take more than a fortnight to convince one of the rapid & perceptible progress made by "Juvenol".

The drops that lay the foundation of a child's future health and strength!

BABY'S *Juvenol*

has averted hundreds of deaths and thousands more of precious little lives may hereafter, be saved by the aid of this discovery. The credit for this goes to a German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments so that it might be acclaimed that this

Baby's Elixir Unique.

Which has been scientifically combined with Calcium and Vitamins A & D as also Vitamins B and C has proved its name & worth beyond question as testified by the highest Medical Opinion.

A few Medical Extracts.

Dr. R. K. K., L.M. & S. Gamdevi, Bombay.

A Rational Remedy to battle with Infantile mortality in India.

Dr. G. P. P., M.B.B.S., Daman, (Portuguese Dominions)

Never failed to produce the most gratifying results.

Dr. B. J. K., M.B.B.S., Grant Road, Bombay.

Worked wonderfully and rapidly in all cases.

Dr. C. M. G., M.B.B.S. Amod Castle, Bombay.

Have prescribed with simply excellent results.

BABY'S JUVENOL

One C.C.=abt. 16 minims (drops) of "Juvenol" contain 4200 international units of *Vitamin A* and 3500 international units of *Vitamin D* besides an apt ratio of Calcuim, Phosphorus and Extracts of Tulsi & similar other herbs & roots. Detailed formula with every bottle.

BABY'S JUVENOL

Manufactured by the Juvenol Laboratories, P. O. Box 4013, Bombay for the Paragon Products Co., Fort, Bombay.

Please ask for other scientific combinations like "Juvenol" for almost every ailment in the Adult. Lists will be sent free on request.

Indians Treated As Foreigners

Bombay Marwari Sammelan Appeals To Bikaner To Drop New Bill

The following Memorial has been sent to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner appealing to him to drop the proposed Foreigners' Bill, by the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, through their President, Sjt. Ramdeo Anandilal Poddar:—

"I am directed by the Committee of the Marwari Sammelan of Bombay to communicate to Your Highness the view of the Committee regarding the proposed legislation called 'The Bikaner Foreigners' Bill"

As it has been announced that the proposed legislation is contemplated to be enacted, my Committee think that the most efficacious and speedy method of convincing Your Highness about certain objectionable features of the proposed Bill, is by way of Petition and therefore my Committee is approaching Your Highness in the form. My Committee is confident that Your Highness will surely and readily give your utmost consideration to the representation of this Committee, and that if Your Highness is convinced that this legislation will inflict a great social and economical hardship upon the subjects of Your Highness and other Indian States, Your Highness will be the first to drop the measure.

NO WARRING NATIONS

The idea underlying the Bill is that India consists of different warring nations as is clear from clause 11 thereof, whereby the supposed foreigner arriving in any part of the Bikaner State is required to report in writing, his name, his father's name, the nation to which he belongs etc. Here my Committee beg to point out that no Indian is in a position to specify the nation to which he belongs, because no separate nations exist in India. Consequently the report is bound to be incomplete and misleading.

NEW BILL, A CALAMITY

The proposed definition of a "foreigner" will include the case of a subject of the Bikaner State whose parent may be a natural born Bikaner subject, but who himself might have been born elsewhere, although he might possess extensive properties within the State. This definition will, also, lead to the conclusion that in the case of certain couples, sometimes the husband and sometimes the wife will be regarded as foreigner.

The subjects of the Bikaner State have numerous marriage and business connections with the subjects of other Indian States and with persons residing in British India, and if this legislation is enacted, all social and business intercourse between these persons will come to a standstill which will mean a dire calamity for them which may be considered to be greater than that due to an earthquake, fire or floods.

RETALIATION FEARED

Numerous Bikaneri subjects are doing business in British India and they have made fortunes there. The money so earned in British India is spend in Bikaner for the benefit of the inhabitants as well as the state. If this discriminatory legislation is passed, people in British India and the other states will be justified in adopting retaliatory measures and steps of social and economical boycott against them which will entail a great hardship upon Your Highness's subjects.

It is true that the bill does not affect law-abiding and peaceful foreigners, but the question still remains as to who will be regarded as peaceful and law-abiding. On occasions of marriage or death, numerous outsiders are under a customary obligation to come into Bikaner territory. My Committee submits that such movements should not be restricted. My Committee apprehends that the movements of people on such occasions as aforesaid will be greatly disturbed, if the proposed measure becomes the law of the land. The social well-being of the subjects of Your Highness as well of those of the other States will receive a sudden setback as a result of the proposed legislation.

SCOPE FOR ABUSE

My Committee apprehend that the numerous so-called foreigners who generally enter Your Highness's territory and pass through the Bikaner State on lawful business will be greatly harrassed and put to great inconvenience and discomfort by reason of this legislation, and that the petty police officials will abuse the unlimited powers given to them under the proposed legislation. The net result of the measure will be that, although peace reigns in the whole of India, Bikaner alone will have an appearance of a province in a State of War.

My Committee therefore, trusts that Your Highness will in the interest of your subjects, as well as in the interest of the whole Indian Nation, drop this measure, for which act Your Highness's Memorialists will ever pray.

RESCUE PARTY'S TIMELY ARRIVAL

Saves Entire Family From Being Buried Under Debris

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 30.

The timely arrival of a rescue party saved an entire family consisting of a woman, a girl and two boys from destruction under the debris of a house which collapsed owing to heavy rain. The wall ceiling of a semi-kutcha building crashed suddenly this morning and sweepers cleaning the lane saw the clog of mud fall. An alarm was raised and the neighbours, the Municipal staff and police rushed to the scene and rescued the woman, who was unhurt.

A girl aged six, sustained slight injuries. A boy aged ten was rendered unconscious while another boy still remains unrescued.

The firebrigade has been requisitioned to pull down the house.—A. P.

ARMS SMUGGLERS TO QUIT CALCUTTA?

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The following three persons have been declared as smugglers of arms under section 7 of the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act, 1934 according to which the Government may deport persons who may be found to smuggle Arms and Ammunitions with a view to selling them to terrorists for being used in furtherance of the subversive movements, namely:—

(1) Atul Roy to leave Calcutta for 30 years;

(2) Wahed Hossein to leave Calcutta for 25 years, and

(3) Baker Butler to leave Calcutta for 15 years.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND FOR HOUSE REPAIRS

PATNA, June 30.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa in a Communique dated, Patna June 30 states:—

Distribution of grants from the Viceroy's Fund to enable poor house owners to repair their houses is still proceeding.

The total sum which had actually been paid to the recepients upto June 23rd is Rs. 17,78,000. —United Press.

SAKHI MIRA SCHOOL

Jamshed N. R. Mehta Appeals For Funds

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi Municipality, has issued the following appeal in aid of the Sakhi Mira School, Hyderabad (Sind):—

Sadhu Vaswani has started a School for girls called Sakhi Mira School at Hyderabad Sind. It is one of the ideal activities of the group started by him. The School is run chiefly by his workers at a great sacrifice.

Now that they require a building of heir own and they have also to meet certain incidental expenses, Sadhu Vaswani has been paying a good deal for this institution out of the money that is being given to him by the public for various other activities.

But as he has to run several institutions, the school naturally cannot get the full amount required. Under the circumstances, it is but fair that the people of Sindh should help such a beautiful institution run by self-sacrificing people with the noblest of ideals. The education imparted is very high and before long it is expected to be one of the best educational institutions for the daughters of Sind.

I therefore appeal for funds to all those who are interested in the education of girls.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS

Merchants Protest Against Abnormal Slaughter Of Lambs And Goat Kids

In the course of a letter addressed to the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Simla, the Committee of the Skins and Wool's Merchants, Amritsar, state:—

For some time now the Merchants dealing in Sheep-skins, Goat-skins, Wool and Go-athair have become very disturbed about the effects which are being produced by a practice that has sprung up in the Punjab, N. W. F. P. Delhi and Rajputana of the wholesale slaughtering of newly born Lambs and Goat Kids. The pelts of these animals are exported (sun-dried) to Europe and America to make a type of cheap Fur. Europe takes the bulk of the Lambskins and America most of the Kidskins.

A meeting was held recently at Amritsar of individuals and representatives of Firms interested in various ways in the Skin and Wool trades, to consider and discuss the effects already produced, and likely to be produced in the future, from this noticeably increasing slaughter of Kids and Lambs.

INCREASE IN PELTS EXPORT

Although, no statistics were available to show the actual quanties of these pelts, at present being exported, or comparative figures of exports to indicate the increase, it was the unanimous opinion of the Meeting that there undoubtedly has been a very large increase in this export during the past two years, and particularly during 1933.

The same types of pelts are also obtainable from China, but it is understood that the Chinese Government intend to place, or have already placed, an embargo upon the export of these pelts from China, because it was having so serious an effect on animal stock and on the regular Skins and Wool trades in China. Hence the increased demand for the pelts from India.

The Meeting agreed unanimously that this practice of killing Lambs and Kids is most prejudicial, not only to the large and important Skins, Wool and allied trades carried on in India, but also to the general public welfare of the country, and to Government revenue.

INHUMAN GREED

Not only are newly born animals slaughtered but, in a large number of cases, premature birth is induced in a most cruel and inhuman ways, in order to have the Lambs and Kids born with more curl in the hair and thus increase their value for fur purposes. In these latter cases, the mother animal is often rendered blind and many die in great agony.

SUGGESTIONS.

The committee suggests that Government should take the following steps.

Place an embargo upon the export of these Lamb and Kid pelts.

Enact a law making the killing of these baby animals a criminal offence.

The reason why the north of India is mostly concerned by this matter is because the skins from other provinces are not so suitable for fur purposes, but Bombay also collects a certain number from the Gujarat and Kathiawar districts.

DARBAR GOPALDAS RELEASED

Darbar Gopaldas Desai, who was released from Nasik Jail on Saturday arrived in Bombay on the noon of the same day. He left for Borsad on Sunday night.

INDIANS IN DARES SALAAM

Sidelight On Their Mode Of Living

(By Narain Singh).

DARES SALAAM, June 2.

Although the rapid development of the modern means of communications, and the consequent "Shortening of the World" by motor cars, ships, railways, and aeroplanes, capable of attaining greater and still greater speed than ever before, and the perfection of scientific wonders like wireless and radio, are bringing people living in distant places into comparatively closer contact, and the knowledge of the manners and customs of any one country is far more widely spread than ever before, and is spreading with dazzling swiftness, yet I hope it would still be of interest to people in India to hear something about the way their compatriots in Dares Salaam pass their existence. For, when one leaves India for East Africa, and sees, despondingly, the hills of Malabar grow fainter and fainter till they finally disappear in the horizon, he also sees the last of a very large number of his daily habits and usages, formed since the days of his childhood. He leaves behind him his dear old home, his familiar surroundings, his friends and even his customary food, and has to get himself prepared for entirely different conditions. Let us see what these conditions are in Dares Salaam,—the "Haven of Peace".

THREE SECTIONS.

The Indians in Dares Salaam can be classified into three different sections: The merchants, the officials, and the artisans. Apart from these there is quite a number of those who are engaged in fishing and other pursuits, but the bulk of the Indian population comes under these three headings.

The merchants are the biggest section of the population. The vast majority of these are shop-keepers, dealing in all sorts and varieties of goods. They live in the bazaars, in low, one storeyed "houses" built of mud and ribble, and roofed with iron sheets. These so-called houses are the last word in insanitation and are so badly ventilated the "living-rooms" at the back being nothing short of dark evil smelling dens, that one is kept wondering how people can exist in such terrible conditions. The defunct German rule must be held responsible for the entire neglect of their subject in this respect, by not insisting on a much higher standard of construction, and it is a feather in the cap of the present administration that all the new buildings can be said to be embodying the salient features essential for the health of those living in them. As many as possible of the old houses are being condemned as unfit for human habitation and demolished.

THE SHOP-KEEPER.

The shop-keepers have the Natives for their principal customers, hence they are compelled to live on terms of far greater familiarity with them than the other sections of the community. The influence of this familiarity has left an indelible mark on the lives of these people in so much as although they all belong to Bombay and districts contiguous to it, and can read and write their own language, they speak Swahili—the native language—by preference. It is tragic to see our countrymen becoming such abject victims of their surroundings, due, possibly to the lack of force of character, and adopt a Native language as the medium of conversation even with their own children. It is hoped that the new generation equipped with better and higher education will not similarly succumb under the influence of its work.

For the shop-keepers, their "dukas" as the shops are called, are the whole world. They live by them and for them. They have absolutely no interest outside their 'dukas.' To sit from down till dusk—nay midnight—day in and day out, for years after years, retailing cheap cigarettes and Brummagen finery to the Natives, and hoarding money, is their idea of life. They play no games, read no books. They never have one day off their work, although their poor, wretched, over-worked and underpaid assistants have succeeded in wreaking a half-holiday per week from them. Clad in a dirty shirts and a dirty pair of trousers, there sits your 'duka' wallah surrounded by old kerosene oil cases full of clothes, blankets, provisions, and numerous other odds and ends, waiting with hungry eyes for a Native with a few cents to pass by. Sometimes, if he has no assistant, one of his bare-headed, and bare-footed children may take his place, and sometimes his wife. The propriety of allowing Indian women to attend on Natives has often been discussed and is generally considered degrading, but the 'duka' wallah has a fairly dull conscience.

PROSPEROUS MERCHANTS.

The more prosperous merchants have, of course, a correspondingly higher standard of living. They live generally on the upper story of the building in which the shop is situated. They are cleaner and work fewer hours. They go for walks on the beach and occasionally visit any one of the two libraries of the town. Indian merchants own over 90 per cent of the buildings in Dares Salaam and a large proportion of the whole-sale business is controlled by them, as well as the minor industrial concerns of the town.

THE RESPECTABLE CLERK

As a sharp contrast to the predominating merchant class we have the professional and the "educated" class. The thousand or so workers in the Government offices and commercial houses come under this heading. Their mode of living is much superior. They work for six to seven hours a day and it is a pleasure watching them go to their respective offices in the morning. Most of them own bicycles or motor cycles, and in some cases, even cars, and their dresses, invariably European with the possible exception of the head dresses, are always neat and clean. In their work they have established a fair reputation for efficiency, and except for the fact that they are debarred from promotion to any but the subordinate posts, they are very well treated by their superiors. The despised "babu" of old has been replaced by the respectable clerk.

In the evening they play their games, the most popular being tennis. Cricket follows as a close second, with hockey and football coming next. Volley Ball has been introduced by some enthusiasts and has won over a good number of players. It is not unusual to see the head of a department play in the same team as his junior clerk, though most of the Indian teams are drawn from clubs formed on a religious basis. Indians have always done very well in the tournaments and have succeeded in carrying off all the trophies at one or other occasions.

The local talkie house provides another type of recreation and entertainment and showing as it does, both Indian and Western programmes, it is very well patronised by all classes.

A PLEASANT FEATURE.

It must be very gratifying to our brethren in the old country to hear that although the educated class is composed of Indians, coming from all parts of the mother land, professing different religious, and belonging to the various 'castes' they mix together quite freely and most of the socio-religious restrictions against co-mingling, restrictions which have proved to be the bane of Indian society are almost now existant in the place. People here are broadminded and consequently many social evils have automatically disappeared.

The housing conditions of this class are very good. They live in flats in the houses built within the last few years. These flats leave very little to be desired in the way of reasonable comfort. The system of sanitation of very up to date and sickness has been confined within satisfactory limits.

Almost all the 'officials' employ at least one native servant each. The rough work of the household is done by them and the wimen are relieved of many of their more onerous tasks. This is a very mixed blessing, as, having no other forms of exercise, these women display a great proclivity to face victims to any ailment that may become the fashion. But walking in the evening in the company of their husbands is being popularised, and in one or two rare cases, badminton has also been started. It is a delight to see a batch of Indian ladies, clad in graceful dresses, walking on the beach. Purdah is non-existant, except among a part of the Muslim population.

THE ARTISANS.

The third, and probably the smallest class is the artisans—a class which provides the Government and the private concerns with skilled labour. It is a very well paid class, as compared to the "clerical" class. But, unfortunately, the whole interest of our artisans is usually centred on the pay day, and their energies directed towards saving more and still more. This is effected by surrendering even the most reasonable comforts,—living in the old insanitary hove's, completely neglecting personal appearance. and seldom indulging in any form of recreation. Most of them are illiterate, but are very good workers, and consequently always in demand.

The living conditions of the dhobies and fishermen are on a par with the Natives. What their actual income can be, will always remain a mystery, judging from the amount of work they do, they ought to be fairly well off, but if their standard of living be taken as a criterion, they certainly deserve pity.

There is, as a rule very little intercourse between the three classes. This is unfortunate, but inevitable as people belonging to the one are of an entirely different type to the other. Their common meeting places are the temples, mosques, or churches.

NO COMMUNAL QUARRELS.

Happily so far, religious animosities and communal squabbles, those relentless demons who have secured an iron hold on the neck of our social as well as political advancement, all over India, and in some East African towns like Nairobi, are entirely non-existent. Although Indians in Dares Salaam, as I have already said above, profess quite a number of different religions, they continue to be true to the name of their town, the "Haven of Peace". This is also true when applied to racial feelings, and relations between Whites, Browns and Blacks, can be described as cordial. Unfortunately the new proposals of the Government for the staggering reductions of the scales of salaries payable to new entrants, has begun the evil task of disrupting the existing cordiality. But come what may, it is sanguinely hoped that Indians in Dares Salaam will maintain their reputation as quiet, industrious, peace-loving people.

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JANET GAYNOR
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"Karnataka"
AURORA CREAM
A FRAGRANT
Hair fixing cream that trims the hair in any way you like.
BUY FROM YOUR STORE-KEEPER.
Sold at all Stores.

GIRL TYPIST'S "OVER-TIME" ADVENTURE

Finds Herself Locked In Office And Does Some More "Overtime"

A girl typist, working overtime in a sixth-floor office in London, in mail week, realised at 8 p.m. that she had been locked in.

Her cries from a window attracted attention, and after a shouted conversation a police officer offered to fetch the fire brigade to get her out by the window.

She declined this offer, and gave the address of her employer who had the keys.

The employer, however, could not be found for some time, and it was nearly 11 p.m. when the keys arrived.

The girl spent the intervening time doing some more "overtime" at her typewriter.

When she was at last released she was heralded with shouts and cheers by the big crowd that had collected.

NAZIS' NINE COMMANDMENTS

Posters Urge Youths To Go To Farms And Women To Kitchen

Toward the end of May all the thousands of round advertising pillars at nearly every street crossing in Berlin were covered by huge pink posters which in big letter announced "The Nine Commandments." A line in small type underneath the startling title explained they were "for Berlin's battle for labour under the Goering plan."

Actually, however, they were more than mere guiding rules for the abolition of unemployment. They have succeeded in condensing within nine short precepts almost the entire Nazi philosophy and the title "Goering's Nine Commandments," immediately coined for them by some one in Berlin, was more than a witticism, says Mr. Otto D. Tolishus, writing from Berlin to the "New York Times."

1. One for all: First for every one a job, then for every one his job.

2. For the German young: Take a spade in your hand and go out on the land.

3. For German girls: Take hold of kettle, broom and pan; then you'll readily get a man.

4. For the worker: Take work of any kind, however rigorous, for that alone makes you and the nation vigorous.

5. For the professional woman: Shop and office leave alone; your real work is in the home.

6. For business leaders: A grumbler deprives of bread himself and others; an optimist conquers all business bothers.

7. For housewives: Don't steal your time away from child and husband; get help by hiring a domestic servant.

8. For the peasant: The harder a State fares, the more soil must be cultivated (Frederick the Great).

9. For servants of the State: Whoever still remains a bureaucrat does not fit in to-day's combat.

Leaing Nazi Doctrines.

The second, third and fifth probably are the most interesting because shifting the population to the land and returning women to the home to breed children are among the most outstanding Nazi doctrines. To these doctrines the Nazis attribute a good part of their undisputed success in curbing idleness, even if the employment they provide frequently consists in work without pay.

According to the latest statistics the total number of employed is 15,326,000, which is 2,628,000 more than a year ago and 3,839,000 more than in January, 1933. These employment statistics are even more favourable than the unemployment figures, which show a decrease of only 3,400,000 since January, 1933.

The manner in which idleness is cured and employment spread is illustrated by two examples. At Hechingen in South Germany sixty-five young "workers with fist and brow" gave their jobs to older married men and volunteered for the Labour Service Army. They were treated as heroes marching off to war. There were parades, bands, flowers and official receptions in the town hall, with free beer and numerous speeches praising the many virtues of the new soldiers of labour.

Thrcughout Prussia 20,000 city children who left school this Spring were drafted for a "country year," which removes them from the labour market. So far the "country year" is still experimental, so only those were "drafted" who volunteered, but the plan is to make it compulsory for all later. Two-thirds of the volunteers were boys.

Groups To Learn Farming

Boys and girls will be lodged in groups of about thirty in "land homes," former homes of owners of large estates or agricultural schools with large plots of ground. Here the boys will learn all kinds of rural labour, while the girls will be taught all the household duties of peasant wives.

They may do odd jobs for near-by farmers to earn pocket money, but otherwise the State will meet the entire cost. This saves the State unemployment doles, but more important than that is the hope that the boys and girls will prefer country life and thus relieve the over-crowded cities.

During the last year Berlin's population decreased by 53,000.

The Prophet Mohammad's day was celebrated at Akola. A huge meeting was held at the Idgah under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Rahman. Speeches were delivered on the different aspects of the life of the Prophet.

B.C.3
Are You Growing Old?
DON'T
Let the shadow of old age darken your happiness. Look and feel young. Keep the love of your sweetheart and keep your husband your lover.
Be happy yourself and keep them as happy as you are. OATINE CREAM will help you, first to become beautiful, then to remain beautiful. Regularly massaging the face, neck and arms for a few minutes every night at bedtime will make your skin clear, smooth, supple and glowing with health.
OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.
THE OATINE Co.: Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

INSURE WITH
WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.
Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.
BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt, Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures HYDROCELE Without Operation
Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

LOOK OUT BE ALERT BE SURE BE QUICK
Book Your Seat at the MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum.
Come one and all with your family and friends
Its a picture sure to entertain you to your hearts content
Produced by:—
JAGANATH CINETONE
Dadar.
At the Leading Studio:
SHREE RANJIT MOVIETONE
Dadar.
Gala Opening Night
Gala Opening Night
Gala Opening Night
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM.)
The Greatest Marathi Comedy Hit of the Stage Brought to the Screen.
With all its Humorous Scenes which are never forgotten.

IT IS
Vehami-Duniya
ALIAS
Savshoie Kalol
Featuring the greatest Character Actor
BANDOPANT SOVANI,
in a Dual role
Supported By
Mrs. RAMABAI RAO,
Mrs. VATSALA JOSHI,
Miss SHRINBANOO
Miss GULBANOO and
Mr. MANKAME.
Directed By
ANANTRAO DESAI.
(M.A. BOM.)
Time:—Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra Shows on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

WOOING THE MIDDLE CLASSES

Growing Power That Must Be Captured

"Vigilant" writing in "Clarion" says:—

The most important thing happening in British politics to-day is the rising political activity of the middle classes. In this awakening of the middle classes there lie the seeds of developments which may have the power to change the whole face of our politics.

The British middle classes have enormous power—if they care to use it. They are numerically strong. They have great ability. They occupy key positions.

It is not possible to exaggerate how urgent it is that those who are striving to create a society of brotherhood and equality shall recognise the entry of this vast new factor in politics.

HOW TO COUNTER APPEAL OF FASCISM

It is nothing short of a tragedy that all the thinking that went into the making of the Labour Party and the forming of Labour propaganda was done at a stage when the middle classes were negligible as a social force. The result is the naturral one: the Labour movement has a blind spot so far as the middle classes are concerned. Its propaganda was designed for a world that has passed away.

Eince the birth of the Labour Party, every day that has passed has seen the middle classes grow stronger both in numbers and influence.

FIGURES THAT TELL

The whole tendency of invention and mechanisation is to reduce the numbers of the working classes compared with the middle classes. As the world grows wealthier, the numbers of people employed in manual work must necessarily decline in proportion to those engaged in distribution, professional work, offices and banks, and the whole range of activities which cater for leisure and luxury—catering hotels, travel, magazines, and so on.

This is obvious enough. But for those who doubt it there is ample statistical evidence as well

This surely is the gravest matter for the Labour movement: for the class for which Labour propaganda is designed, the class on which old-fashioned Labour politicians rely for success, is inevitably and automatically shrinking in proportion to the whole population.

This shrinkage, accompanied by the rise of another powerful class has in my view already reached such a point that it is dubious whether the working class can effect the social changes it desires unless it finds new allies—and finds them swiftly.

GERMAN LESSON

We are constantly saying now-a-days that we must avoid the mistakes of the German Social Democrats. And yet we are in gravest peril of making their very worst mistake: of neglecting the middle classes, of basing our strength on the refirmist seection of the working classes, instead of on an alliance of the radical section of the working classes with the radical section of the middle classes.

Fascism in Germany was a middle-class revolution. It was the most vivid proof that everyone has been decidedy undervaluing the potential political activity of the middle classes.

The German middle classes went Fascist because they were not invited to go anything else. The historical parties of Right and Left were formed before the middle classese were formed.

They made inadequate provision for them. The middle classes felt themselves between the upper and nether millstone. And they naturally in the end formed their own party—a party which seemed to them the only way of gaining for themselves a voice in the nation, the only hope of national planning and administrative ability.

Millions of them will now be kicking themselves for being bluffed. But it is too late. They are forbidden to kick anyone but themselves.

DEFINITE APPEAL.

In Britain it is not too late. But the time is getting on. The Fascists have so far little support in this country. But what there is of support comes from the middle classes.

We have got to get going fast not with an apologetic "workers both by hand and brain" slipped in when we remember it, but with a definite appeal for an alliance between the working and middle classes.

It would be a long story to set down how to appeal, and how not to appeal, to the middle classes.

But certain things can here be said, of these this is forefost: that appealing to the middle classes does not mean watering down our programme and our policy.

Indeed, one of the reasons why tentative feelers put out by Labour to the middle classes in the past have grasped nothing is that we have made this very mistake: that we have acted on the assumption that to get middle-class support we must modify compromise, and mitigate.

FALSE LABEL.

This is a profound error. The appeal must remain radical, imaginative, and Socialist. (After all, the majority of the Socialist thinkers in the past, the men who made our philosophy, were middle class themselves). But it must be an appeal to the middle classes to be middle-class Socialists.

Sir Stafford Cripps made, I think, one of those unfortunate statements which rob us of our chance of securing middle-class support when he repeated a few days ago that Labour is a class party—a working-class party.

Now, Sir Stafford is himself middle class, and he must surely see that to label Labour a working-class party and leave it at that is to invite the middle classes to keep out—and to go Fascist.

I leave these reflections to those with more authority than I: that a race is beginning between the Fascists and us for the middle classes: that we have everything on our side, because, unlike the German middle class, ours is disposed to democracy and liberty.

TELEVISION FOR THE MILLION

Crystal Palace To Be New Centre

Negotiations on a scheme which will make the Crystal Palace the most important centre of television development in the world have just been concluded, says the "Sunday Express."

I understand that Sir Henry Buckland, manager of the Crystal Palace, signed a contract on Friday with the Baird Television Company, giving them additional facilities for experimental transmission and research work.

This includes the renting of 30,000 square feet of the Crystal Palace floor space and the use of ten floors in the south tower.

Up-to-date laboratories, studios, dressing rooms and offices are to be erected.

New ultra-short-wave transmitting apparatus will be installed within the next few weeks.

This will be capable of supplying 12,000,000 people in and around London with regular experimental television programmes.

The contract, subject to certain options, is a long-term one. It will give this British company unrivalled facilities for developing television as a public entertainment.

Al the Baird laboratories, offices and testing stations situated in and around London are to be moved to the Crystal Palace.

Considerable additional employment will result from this centralisation.

Sir Henry Buckland believes that the Crystal Palace, owing to its excellent position and height, will become the home of television and lead to the foundation of a new and powerful British industry.

The grounds of the Crystal Palace also will be used for experimental transmissions of outdoor sports meetings, pageants and other events.

Investigations into the possibilities of diffeernt types of programmes are to be started as soon as the necessary equipment is installed.

THE INDIAN SCENE

British Liberal Paper On Task Before Congress

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:

India was not in the least interested in Mr. Churchill's recent attempt at "tripping up Sam." In the first place, India thought that this episode was largely irrelevant to the problem of the future Government of India, which it was. In the second place, her politicians are now much too busy arguing among themselves, just like any other politicians. This, of course, is an immense step forward. Under a dictatorship there is naturally no arguing. And for years India has lain under a dictatorship—not so much of Mr. Gandhi as of Mr. Gandhi's general idea. That general idea was a belief in the supreme usefulness of civil disobedience to drive the "satanic" British Government into the sea. It was a mistaken belief, but while it lasted (which was till only a few weeks ago) it gave a beautifully spurious appearance of uniformity to the Indian scene. On the one hand you had the "santanic" Government with its repressive Ordinances and "lathi" charges; on the other the Indian nation, all differences of race, creed, and caste extinguished under the banner of Mr. Gandhi. When the general idea was abandoned Congress suddenly discovered itself no longer an illegal party and, what is more, only one party among many parties. It needed a programme and had none; it needed a method, and civil disobedience was a broken read. There was, in fact, a considerable vacuum which had to be filled. What might have filled it would have been a constructive policy entered into under the guidance of a dominating personality, but Mr. Gandhi is a religious and social leader and has no faith in Parliaments. What actually filled it were all those differences between Muslim and Hindu, nationalist and communalist, property-owners and Communists which the general idea had expelled.

THE CHIEF ISSUE.

It is not surprising if the Congress party should be torn by dissensions. Congress is a national organisation which has claimed and still claims to represent 350,000,000 Indians; it is not a political "party" in the Western sense, and it is doubtful if it can become one now. Can it agree on a common policy to press for in the Parliaments it is entering? Or will not its organization disrupt and crystallise again into genuing "parties"? The Swaraj party, the Parliamentary "arm" to which Congress grudgingly agreed last month, is not a particularly hopeful child. The fact that it will have no real autonomy and will be controlled by the Congress caucus would not matter so much if it were being given any real programme. As it is, the reviving feuds between the Hindus and Muslims bid fair to reduce it to impotence. The chief issue is the communal award. That award, a scheme for representation in separate electorates which gives the Muslims considerable "weightage," was issued by the British Government after Mr. Gandhi and the other Indian representatives at the second Round Table Conference in 1931 had failed to agree. In making the award, Britain acted solely as arbitrator; if India can produce a scheme of her own choosing we are pledged to accept it. But can she? The more politic Congress leaders have no wish to offend the Muslim vote by direct repudiation of the Communal award. They are compelled to sit on the fence. Congress, they have stated, "can neither accept nor reject" the award. Broadly, their attitude is: "Once we are safely into Parliament and once the wicked White Paper is out of the way, Hindus and Muslims will be able to settle their differences in comfort." There may be doubts on the probability of any such settlement; to some it sounds suspiciously as though one should say that only the continued existence of the Brahmins Pandit Malaviya prevents a "settlement" between France and Germany. But of the effect of this attitude on the orthodox Hindus, and on all those Congressmen who are more Hindu than Nationalist, there was no doubt whatever. That Brahmin of the Brahmins Pandit Malaviya flung up his chairmanship of the Congress Parliamentary Board in disgust and was with difficulty persuaded to resume it. Even now there is considerable prospect that the Swaraj candidates at the polls will be opposed by a Hindu party specially created against them.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The disruptive forces against which Congress is fighting to preserve its title as a national body are therefore formidable. The Socialists are also attempting to capture it for their own policy. Pandit Nehru, their leader, is in gaol, but an amendment proposed by the group at Patna which would have turned Congress to Socialist ends was only defeated against Mr. Gandhi's opposition by eighty-six votes to thirty-five. That probably grossly over-represents their true strength in the party. Nevertheless, the Socialist group's decision that no Socialist can be a member of the Swaraj party adds still further to the difficulties of the unhappy Congress. Congress has produced a plan for settling the question of the Communal award by calling a "Constituent Assembly." The Assembly, it is stated, would be "elected by adult suffrage with special representation of important minorities," and would then proceed to discover an alternative to the award. How agreement, could be arrived at over the representation of "important minorities" on this on this preliminary body, after years of failure to agree on their representation in the Legislature itself, is not made clear. The scheme is not likely to come to anything. The prospects are that Congress will go to the polls baffled to find any solution of the communal question, disliked or actively opposed by the orthodox Hindus, avoided by the Socialists. It may be chastened, but it will have plenty of opportunity to meet the problems of Government. The one thing which would distract India from the proper work of settling her own domestic difficulties and turn her again to a sterile campaign against Britain would be a report of the Select Committee which substantially weakened the scheme for Federation.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN PENINSULA

General Rainfall In Burma, Orissa. Gujarat And Konkan

POONA, July 1.

The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal lies this morning near Sandheads. Monsoon has been strong in lower Burma, Orissa and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and active generally in Peninsula as far north as Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur West Central Provinces Gujarat, Konkan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and South-West Madras.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, West Central India, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hydrabad and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy nine inches; Kyaukyu five; Gwa four; Ahmerst and Akyab three; Diamond Island two; Chandbali seven; Cuttack four; Balasore two; Sambalpore, Chaibasa one; Roorkee four; Sauger, Jagdalpur, Benares one; Deesa four; Dharampore, Ambala three; Jaipur Baroda one; Mahabaleshwar three; Cochin and Karwar two; Calicut, Gopalpur, Khandala one and half; Belgaum and Marmagoa one.

Forecast: Monsoon will be strong in Konkan, Gujerat, Central parts of country Orissa and lower Burma and active in south-west Bengal, Chota Nagpur, north Madras Coast, Malabar Deccan, United Provinces and in the Punjab Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in lower Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces and Konkan during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN BURMA

Several Places In Chindwin District Under Water

RANGOON, July 1.

According to the reports received here, continuous and heavy rains have caused floods in Bhamo and surrounding villages.

In several parts of the town and suburbs, canoes and sampans are being used as conveyances. Almost all houses in the village of Myohaung have been washed away by heavy rush of water.

It is also reported that several places in Upper Chindwin District are under water.—A.P.

Case Of Foodpoisoning

MADRAS, June 30.

Govinda Rajulu a harbour cooly, Sengathammal, his sister and two other women are lying in a precarious condition in Roy Puram Hospital owing to food-poisoning. It appears they partook of meal brought by Sengathammal at harbour yesterday, with the above result.—United Press.

Our Overhead

For a bank of our size with resources exceeding sixty-nine lacs of rupees our overhead expenditure is extremely low.

We pass on the benefit of this to our depositors to whom we paid more than two and three-quarter lacs by way of interest on deposits during the year 1933.

CANARA BANK, Ltd.

Estd: 1906.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,30,900. RESERVES: 4,44,647.

DEPOSITS: Rs. 57,67,040.

OFFICES AT MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, BOMBAY, ETC., ETC.

DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

AUTHENTICITY OF FIRST EDITION

(Continued from col. 7).

see it, and as they are paying the propagandist piper, they call the film.

CRICKET AND LITERATURE

There was no trace of underhand or body-line bowling on Thursday at the Foyle's literary luncheon, when Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. P. F. Warner, and Mr Gilligan in their speeches tried to make the best of the two worlds of cricket and literature The after-lunhceon speeches were all of that reminiscent type so often induced by talk of cricket. Mr. A. A. Milne, who was in the chair, recalled that on one occasion nearly thirty years ago, he had twenty-five not out against Kent, hastily adding, "Kenty County Lunatic Asylum". He described how at a famous cricketing lunch he had once been mistaken by Kippax for the Duke of Portland, and by the Duke of Portland for Kippax. He related wih a touch of pain in his voice how, on being introduced by a tactless young woman as "Christopher, Robin's father," he was at once asked "Any relation of the Robins of Nottinghamshire?" Thus it went on. Mr. Warner astonished most people in the audience by describing his first visit to the Oval countless years ago, when he arrived at the ground in an Eton jacket and top-hat and was handed over the turnstile because he was so small. But in spite of Mr. Milne's recurring references to Chapman's Homer Duckworth the publisher, and "Keats of Middiesex" the loudest applause of the day was scored by Mr. Fry—announced, by the way, as "Mr. C. B. Fry, a Master of Arts and a Fellow of the Royal Geogrraphical Society"—when he remarked how last Sunday he had been surprised to discover that it is impossible for a man to say "No" over two columns to an "invitation he has not received."

LOVE AND LIBEL

Damages for breach of promise must go. That is the indignant theme of innumerable letters and commetns by women whose interest in breach of promise has been roused to fighting pitch by recent court cases. Their letters are starred with adjectives—"deplorable", "reprehensible," "short-sighted" "distasteful." It is time, they say, that such an easy weapon for the unscrupulous was abolished. It is an anomaly, hey say, left over from the days when a woman jilted meant a woman damaged. It reduces the ctontract of marriage to a humiliating vulgarity. It entails a repulsive publicity and makes men more than ever suspicious of women's integrity. "In these days," says one letter, "when public opinion felt that marriage was the only reputable career for a woman, "breach of promise' did have some justification—although even then it should have been called 'breach of contract.' How can you equalise the loss of love by a monetary balm? If a man breaks his promise who wants it mended by hard cash? They all quote the classic story of the teacehr who has to give up her position to marry. The man changes his mind—and she cannot find another position. "I think in that case a woman is entitled to damages,' says Miss Sylvia Pankhursts. "But I don't regard injured feelings as a legitimate excuse to squeeze money out of a man." Miss Mary Borden, the novelist, says "I think that should be based, like a libel case, on the amount of damage she has suffered. It should not be called 'breach of promise.' I am fatalist, and I think if a man does not want to marry you he deos not. It is ridiculous to sue him for it. You cannot get sentiment back by legal machinery. It is absurd and personally highly distasteful." Don't you suppose," writes Miss Margery Laurence, "that a man feels mortified, hurt, angry, when a woman jilts him? Yet how many of them bring breach of promise actions? I am afraid that men are still the more reticent and dignified sex, especially about their love affairs." "I think it should go," said Mrs. J. B. S. Haldane. "I disapprove of an economic value on marriage. This threat often compels a man to carry out a promise his heart does not fulfill. It makes her life—and his—a hell."

DEFINITION OF COMMUNIST

The Rev. C. Douglas speaking at the Church Assembly at Westminster said "A Communist is a man who seeks to make all men common. The Church seeks to make its members throughout the country gentleman by self-control. I don't know what a Fascist is. He probably wants to make himself a gentleman by self-assertion. If that is so, I don't think he will succeed."

In view of the severe drought in the country, the following formed part of the national prayer for rain, which was offered in all London churches on Sunday last: "Send us, we beseach Thee, in this our necessity, such moderate rain and showers, that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort, and to Thy honour."

CEYLON GETS BACK ITS THRONE

Duke Of Gloucester To Make Formal Presentation Of His Majesty's Gift

The British Colonial Office announces that the King wishes that the visit to Ceylon of his son the Duke of Gloucester should be marked by some expression of his personal favour towards his Ceylonese subjects. He has accordingly decided to restore to Ceylon the ancient throne of the Kings of Kandy, which has been preserved at Windsor Castle for over 100 years; and he has charged the Duke of Gloucester with the duty of making a formal presentation of it to the Ceylon Government during his coming visit. His Majesty believes that the return of this historic monument to Ceylon will be agreeable to the sentiments widely entertained by all sections of the Ceylon community.

The last Tamil King of Kandy, Wikrama Raja Sinha, who had succeeded on the deposition in 1800 of King Rajadhi Raja Sinha by his Prime Minister, or Adigar, Pilima Talawa, had also become unpopular owing to his cruelties, and was deposed by his subjects, with the help of the British, in 1815. He died at Vellore, in India, in 1832. The Kingdom of Kandy was annexed after his deposition and the throne brought to England.—"The Times."

RARE STAMPS FETCH £33,000

World Record For One-Day Sale

For a few Mauritius stamps £33,000 was given in London in mail week. It was a world's record for a one-day sale, says the "News-Chronicle."

The stamps were from the collection of the late Arthur Hind, an American millionaire, and are being sold at Harmer's, New Bondstreet. Up to date £65,000 has been realised, in addition to £47,000 for a portion of the collection sold in New York a few months ago.

Stamp enthusiasts yesterday were chiefly interested in an envelope bearing the Mauritius 2d. blue and 1d orange "Post Office" stamps of 1847. Twelve years ago Mr. Hind gave £8,000 for it.

Bidding started at £3,000 and the hammer fell at £5,000, given by Mr. Edgar Mohrman, of Hamburg.

Then came the single stamps. A 1d. orange red stamp was sold for £2,500, and a 2d. blue for £1,500.

A Mauritius 1848, a properly printed "Post Paid," was snapped up for £4,700

Twenty-thousand pounds was obtained in less than ten minutes, and before the sale concluded a further £13,000 was given.

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

13 As. per box at
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess St., Bombay 2.

For the First Time on Screen!
THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW with
DAZZLING GIRLS!

GEORGE WHITE'S 1934

SCANDALS

AT

ROXY

NEXT SATURDAY

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

a talk of a new Cabinet in which the elements less sympathetic to the Premier's personal ideals would be strengthened. There are whispers of a Cabinet in which he is no longer Premier—a Cabinet in which his health has forced him to take the part of an adviser, not burdened by the day-to-day departmental routine. During his absence, Mr. Baldwin, as his deputy, will do his best to maintain a continuity of policy. But would Mr. Baldwin move permanently to No. 10 if ill-health forced Mr. MacDonald to resign?

To this the general answer is "Most probably not." Mr. Baldwin has identified himself too closely with Mr. MacDonald's policies and ideas. Indeed, it is possible that if a change in the premiership is made, not only Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin, but also Lord Sankey and Mr. Jimmy Thomas might find themselves in ornamental rather than responsible positions. The Prime Minister himself knows quiet well that reconstruction of his Cabinet is being discussed by his colleagues. And it is not the least of his disappointments.

Marking Time

This brings me to the question of India and the forthcoming report of the Joint Select Committee. When others have been busy speculating about the exact date of the publication of the Report, I have preferred to be silent on the issue. Firstly, because I never felt inclined to accept the view which has been so often dinned into our ears that the National Government was enthusiastic to expedite the India Bill in the two Houses of Commons. Contrary to all expectations and intelligent anticipations, I am, however, to-day in a position to inform you that the Government have no such intention of publishing the report next month. They are anxious to mark time and to sit on the fence in view of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress.

At present two important factors are guiding the Government in their attitude to the publication of the Joint Select Committee's Report. As I mentioned above, the Government have no intention of playing into the hands of Indian "extremists" by allowing them a long time to study the all-important document when it is published. The White Paper, the Government know, to all intent and purposes, has been dead and buried by all sections of the Indian people. So, if the report is made available immediately, the reactionaries in England will be placed at a distinct advantage by the fact that they will have opportunities of quoting Indian spokesmen on Tory platforms all over the country against the proposed scheme of reforms.

Churchill's Game

The second consideration that weighs very heavily with the Government in postponing the publication of the Report for at least another four months is the enemies that they have to face in their own citadel. The Churchill crusades are still on the war-path. Despite failures at various meetings and conferences, neither Churchill nor Lord Lloyd has given up his final cards on the India issue. They are at present playing a shrewd game on the political chess board of the Government. They are keen to move slowly and carefully with every move that the Government may make. If Government is getting ready with their Report on the India question, through the Joint Committee, the forces which control the India Defence League, are also ready with their report. This report will be published along with the Government's conclusions on the Joint Committee.

The fact of the matter is if the report of the Joint Select Committee is made available next month, there is every possibility of the Die-hard section seizing the document and tearing it to pieces outside the House of Commons. At the end of July and early in August the present session of Parliament comes to an end. So, if the Report is published now, there is hardly any opportunity of its immediate discussion in the Commons. If the debate is postponed, the Churchills and the Page-Crofts will go all over the country carrying on their campaign against the bad features of the Report. This will mean prejudicing the document in the eyes of the M.P.s who are prepared to keep an open mind on the White Paper. Such a position is distinctly dangerous to the intention of the Government.

Report In October

As my reading goes, the Government will publish the Report of the Joint Select Committee some time in October, a week earlier than the sitting of the Indian National Congress. They will then inaugurate a debate on the Report within three or four days of the publication of the document as they did in the case of the Report of the Privileges Committee. This will nullify much of the campaign against the White Paper which may be waged by the anti-White Paper section. It will also mean that the Government will ask the House to reject the opinion of the Indian National Congress on the ground that that body had very little opportunity to study the document carefully. If my calculations are not incorrect, I believe the Government will also be ready with the draft bill, on India in the early part of November.

Though it is generally the practice to expect the Government draftsmen to require about six months to draft any Bill, in the case of the India Bill, the Government will ask them to hasten with the Draft Bill within a fortnight following the debate in the House of Commons. My belief is that not only will Lord Willingdon, Sir John Anderson and other administrators who will be coming to this country, consult the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, they will also be in close consultation with the official draftsmen of the India Bill.

Indian Governors

If the Government carry the day, as they are bound to carry, when the Report is debated in the House of Commons, they will announce that the India Bill will be introduced sometime in November for the first reading. The second reading of the Bill will be seen through before the year is out.

This programme will be adhered to as a matter of expediency. On the one hand, the Government want to impress upon the Indian public that they mean business and that they are in earnest about the reforms. On the other hand they are very conscious of the Die-Hard propaganda to let any grass grow under their feet which may mean the burying of the whole structure so carefully and diplomatically erected during the past four years. I am more than certain that Government will supplement their gesture to India by appointing one or two Indian Governors in the more unimportant provinces of India.

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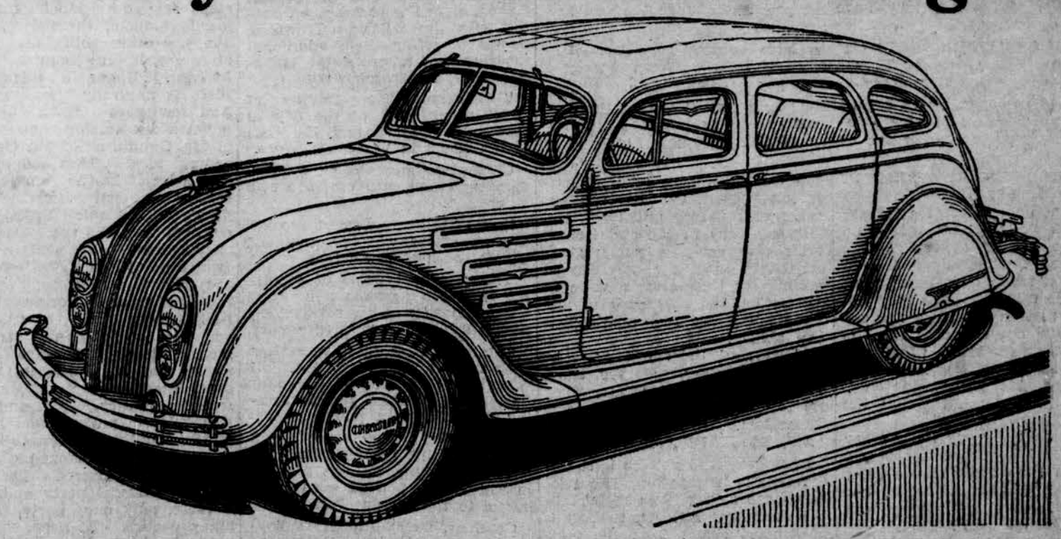

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SAFEGUARDING ANIMAL RARITIES

Only About 70 Aurocks Left In All Europe

The British and American Ambassadors were among the distinguished guests present at the opening of an Auroch Enclosure in the Natural Park at Schorfheide, near Berlin, this week. Dr. Hansendorff gave a short address on the history of the Auroch, recalling how the "Grosser Kurfurst" tried to re-establish this practically extinct species at the end of the 17th century, but in 1755 the last Auroch died, and it is only today that another effort has been made in this direction. The entire stock of Aurocks in Europe now amounts to only about seventy beasts, at whose disposal are being placed many acres of ground Numerous other rare animals are to be found in this primeval forest land.

It is hoped to excite the interest of other European countries in this project. The cult of the Auroch can only be achieved if England, Sweden and Poland also do their share.

The elk used to be a protected animal in Germany, but the species has multiplied to such an extent that it is now possible to transfer some of the East Prussian Elks to other parts of Germany. Six elk calves have been caught and taken to the Imperial Forestry Lodge at Pait, near Tilsit, where they are being brought up on the bottle by experienced foresters

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

The 10th International Horse Show taking place at Aix-la-Chapelle from June 23 to July 1. A team of officers from the famous Cavalry Academy in Hanover, will compete, together with entries from Italy, Hungary, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Jugoslavia. The principal trophy at stake is a cup dedicated by President von Hindenburg, the "Grand Prize of the Nations".

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO WOMEN GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 16.)

of all human barriers so that the whole world would "come under a common kinship, common unity, common culture and common ideals."

THE MOTHER TONGUE.

And how could this knowledge be true? To be true it must contain wisdom and this could only be attained by transmitting it through the mother-tongue. Illustrating her statement, she instanced the method followed in the Usmania University in Deccan (Hyderabad). There, knowledge was imported through the medium of Urdu. There everything, philosophy, mathematics, science and history were all taught in that language. The reason was it would be simple for the sons of the soil to understand things in their own tongue, appreciate them and realise the ideals of life: "The cradle tongue is the only authentic tongue" she declared, "for the expression of your genius." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had expressed in one of the Colleges in Lucknow University that originality of thought could be expressed only in the mother tongue. Mahatma Gandhi had reaffirmed it.

GANDHI'S LETTER.

With regards to the shrinking finances of the University, she said that there was something important with her, probably a solace of a unique kind and that was the letter of Mahatmaji to Prof. Krve. She read it as follows:—

Dear Prof. Karve,

I have just received your letter of May 15 last. It will give me great joy, if the dispute between you and executors of the will of the late Sir Vittaldas is amicably settled. And whether it is amicably settled or not, I would like the appeal that has been made for donations to your University to receive a generous response. It is a tragedy that a man of your amazing industry and great devotion to the ideal that he has set before himself should feel the want of funds for the cause to which he has dedicated his life. If this letter enables you or the organisers of the appeal to get help for quarters which were hitherto closed against you, I should feel delighted."

"LET US FREE INDIA."

Turning towards those who had taken the "charter of citizenship" she impressed upon their minds the great responsibilities they had to shoulder, responsibilities to free customs and-convention-ridden India from bondage of these age-long customs and hide-bound duties. "Is there anyone of you who has not thrilled at the idea of freedom for India whose heart has not throbbed with the agony and shame at the slavery and servitude?" "I and we together" she continued, "we will free India from that bondage. We have dreamt the dream of regeneration of the nation realising our responsibilities. The whole of India is before you to serve. It lies within you the manner you choose."

WHAT IS KNOWLEDGE.

Concluding her address Mrs. Naidu said, "Knowledge would never be knowledge, unless it becomes a knowledge of wisdom and culture-a culture which blossoms into a flower that would never perish!"

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contribution

Our readers contributed the following amount on Saturday.

Sojitravala Patel Motibhai Mathurbhai (half amount to the Cattle Relief	116	0	0
Sojitravala Puri Chhaganlal Baiji (half amount to the Cattle Relief)	11	0	0
Collection from Tasanai Mahajan (Eritria) thro' Chhaganlal Kasturchand	100	0	0
Collection from Timber Merchants of Bhavnagar thro' Madhavji Bhagwandas Patel as below	513	0	0
Thaker Khushalji Virji	51		
Patel Madhavji Bhagwan	101		
Patel Chhotalal Kandas	51		
Patel Manilal Kandas	51		
Patel Tribhovan Lalji	51		
Patel Karsanji Kalyanji	51		
Patel Pitamber Dosabhai	31		
Thaker Damodar Nanji	31		
Patel Pranjivan Harjivan	25		
Rajput Shivji Ukabhai	25		
Patel Ramanlalal Dayalal	15		
Patel Girdhar Shamji	15		
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German Journalist In Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 29.

American journalists have ceased to come to Simla ever since Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement began to wane. And now a German journalist has come here as a permanent correspondent of a German News Agency, called "Deutsches Nachrichtenburo," which was recently started in Berlin due to a fusion of two other Agencies.

The journalist's name is Baron Von Maltzan, a middle aged typical German, but speaking fairly good English.

110 m. p. h. TRAIN

Germany's new Diesel-engined "railroad Zep" has established a record for the run from Berlin to Cologne. The fastest steam train does this journey of 380 miles in seven hours. The "Zep" train has covered the distance in four hours nineteen minutes—giving an average of more than ninety m. p. h. over the whole distance, including two stops. A maximum speed of more than 110 m. p. h. was attained

It is intended next year to open a regular service between Berlin and Cologne, the schedule for the distance being four hours.

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South African Letter

Political Fusion In South Africa

ENGLISH AND DUTCH DIE-HARDS' GRUMBLINGS

All-India Football Team Boycotted

Mr. C. F. ANDREWS & SWARAJ PARTY

(By P. S. JOSHI)

JOHANNESBURG, June 10.

The basic idea of the political fusion between the Nationalist party (led by General Hertzog) and the South African Party (led by General Smuts) have been now published. It is fully endorsed by both the Generals, but it is accepted with reservations by Dr. Malan, the fiery petrol of the South African politics and the leader of the Cape nationalists. The principal points of this basis are as under:

1. Development of the people along Christian-national lines.
2. Fullest appreciation of Union's spiritual and cultural heritage.
3. The Government in a spirit of South African national independence in harmony with our Sovereign Independent Status as confirmed by the Statute of Westminster and the Status of Union Act, 1934.
4. The achievement of full national unity in a spirit of devotion to South Africa.
5. Equal language rights for Afrikaans (Dutch) and English-speaking peoples.
6. Maintenance of national defence.
7. Protection of the Union's assets.
8. Civilized labour policy and a proper standard of living for the workers.
9. Recognition of the native as a permanent portion of the population under the Christian trusteeship of the European race. Solution of the native problem through agreement.
10. Encouragement of the European immigration of the desirable type.

The clause referring to the Indians runs as follows:—

"The protection of the European, the coloured and the native population against Asiatic immigration or competition, while recognising and maintaining existing rights of Asiatics born or legally domiciled in the Union."

(Personally I think this clause to be of self-contradictory. On one hand, it accepts that the existing rights of the Asiatics should be maintained, while on the other hand it promises protection to the other sections of the population against Asiatic competition, there being no immigration since 1914. The Indians in South Africa will not at all breathe a sigh of relief at this rather vague pronouncement).

A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE.

The relationship between the Union and the British Commonweaith will be maintained on the existing basis, subject however to there being no derogation from the status of the Union, and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests. But the point which is likely to split up the South African party which consists mostly of English-speaking race is the grant of the right to the members "to express his individual opinion about or advocate his honest convictions in connection with any change of our form of Government." Already the discordant notes from the leading South African partymen and the people of Natal are heard. They definitely declare that the grant of such a right will destroy the spirit of fusion at the very outset, that they are not prepared to work side by side with men who are entitled to espouse the cause of republicanism and the secession from the British Empire, and that they cannot lie under the same political blanket of Empire connection and Empire secession.

While the Jingoes are thus clamouring for Empire connection, the Nationalists of extreme views declare that the principles of the fusion basis do not go far enough. Their demands are as follows:—

1. Governor-Generals should be henceforth chosen from the citizens of the Union of S. Africa.
2. Abolition of the Privy Council appeal.
3. The maintenance of 'absolute' sovereign independence and the safe-guarding of this independence by removing all doubts about it.
4. That loyalty to the Crown is 'voluntary' and may be renounced whenever the South African nation so desires.

Although such discordant notes are heard, I have no doubt that General Hertzog and General Smuts will carry the day at the end. The English press with the exception of "Natal Mercury and Express" have received it with warmth and the Malan group is not very critical in comparison. A word of tribute is due to General Hertzog and General Smuts for arriving at an agreement on the basis of sovereign independence of South Africa. The Indian leaders in India can take a leaf from the statesmanship of these two generals in achieving freedom of their own country.

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TEAM.

All-India Football team arrived in South Africa for the first time in the history of the Indian here. It landed at Durban and was received with warmth of feeling by all sections of the Indian community. It scored the first victory of the tour at Durban in its match against Natal by 6 to nil. It is visiting Johannesburg next week to play a test and the match against the Transvaal. It is expected that it will return to India with an undefeated record.

We had wished that they would be given the opportunity to play against the European teams here, but as is the common case here the Europeans do not want to play against the Indians or the non-Europeans owing to the colour-bar. I understand that the head body has given instructions to all affiliated organisations not to commit the blunder of playing against the Indian team from India.

It is rather peculiar that they would not take any objection to play against the Indians in England, perhaps they would go to India and play against the Indians here, but they won't do so here on the South African soil.

The following is the detailed report circulated in the Union by Reuter: "Durban, Saturday. Before a crowd estimated at 10,000 including a large percentage of Europeans, the All-India Football Team beat Natal 6—0 in the first match of their tour. Bhattacharjee scored in the first minute Just before half-time Raman increased the lead. The visitors were faster than the locals. In the second-half the tourists who, with one exception, played bare-footed, increased their lead through Ramana (2) and Bhattacharjee (2)."

There's no doubt about the fact that the South African Indian footballers will benefit a lot by the visit of this team.

REV. ANDREWS' MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Rev. C. F. Andrews has once more come to South Africa. He landed at Capetown a fortnight ago and is due to visit Johannesburg next visit. He intends to stay about two months in the Union, but it is not certain whether he will return to England or to India after the completion of the work. He expects to do mostly social and educational work.

Mr. Andrews is to spend most of his time in Natal. It is expected that he will attempt to heal the breach between the two rival organisations—the S. A Indian Congress and the Colonial Born Association. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh will leave Capetown for Durban in a week or two and I have every hope that he too will not spare any efforts to achieve unity.

Asked whether it was true that the influence of Mahatma Gandhi was on the wane, Mr. Andrews told a representative of "The Star" that exactly the opposite was the case. The crowds that came to him had never been so great, and it had become almost impossible to control them.

Mr. Andrews forecasted a sweeping victory for the Swaraj party in the autumn elections for the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi.

5 YEARS' JAIL FOR BENGALI YOUTH

Judgment In Paikpara Bomb Case

MUNSHIGANJ, June 30.

The Special Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the Paikpara Bomb case sentencing Monoranjan Ray aged 18 years old to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 5-A, of the Explosive Substances Act.

It will be recalled that a bomb exploded at Paikpara Congress Camp on December 5, as a result of which the left palm of Manoranjan's hand was completely blown off. Subsequently his left hand had to be amputated.

Awarding the sentence, the Magistrate observed:

"The offence in this case was premeditated and coolly calculated. In these days of terrorist movement one must be punished in such a way as to deter others from repeating the same offence but loss of one hand caused by explosion might be taken into consideration and five years would meet the ends of justice in this particular case."—United Press.

CHECKING OF SMUGGLING

Customs Cordon To Be Set Up Round French Chandernagore

CHANDERNAGORE, June 30.

The "United Press" understands that with a view to checking the unfair practice of smuggling duty-free, merchandise to British India through Chandernagore, the Bengal Government have decided to establish a "Customs Cordon" round the French Chandernagore, in the lines now existing in Pondicherry.

It is reported that in pursuance to this policy the British police have recently seized 1 lorry containing such articles just outside the limits of French Chandernagore.—United Press.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE MEETS

Examines Postal And Telegraph Dept. Documents

SIMLA, June 30.

The Public Accounts Committee reassembled to-day under the chairmanship of Sir Percy Grigg and examined appropriation of accounts and connected documents relating to Posts and Telegraphs Department which would ordinarily have come for examination on Wednesday, July 4, if the programme as previously scheduled were followed.

It is understood that it has been agreed to expedite the Committee's work so as to suit the convenience of non-official members of the Committee, enabling them to proceed with the general election work which will be hampered to a certain extent because of their pre-occupation with work in the Assembly which meets on July 16.—United Press.

Birthday Of Ex-Maharaja Of Alwar

H. H. Raj Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev of Alwar writes:—

I did not know that I would seek the indulgence of your columns again so soon, but for some reason unknown to me, I am beginning to receive several telegrams and letters of congratulations for my Birthday which, according to our astrological data, is celebrated by the Lunar Calendar which changes every year from the Solar Calendar, and so my Birthday this year is really on the 10th July.

So many kind congratulations have been pouring in that I would like to inform my friends outside the State of the exact situation, for my people inside the State ought surely to know. Let me say that I am not doing this in order to advertise my Birthday however much I appreciate the sincerity and enthusiasm of these very kind messages.

Bangalore, June 30.—The First Conference of Judicial Officers of the Mysore State will be held on 7th and 8th July under the presidency of Mr. Mahadevayya, Chief Justice, Mysore High Court. —A.P.

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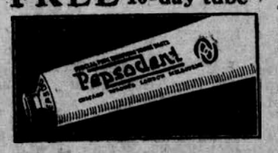

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 30.

Vita, Denme, Busrah.
Karanja, Buird, Durban.
Barala, Russel, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 1.

Jalaveera, Bentson, Rangoon.
Risaldar, Bonnard, Calcutta.
Kohinur, Dyett, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 30.

Steamer Naringa for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Kohinur:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinur sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 30.

S S Tergestea; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—2421 bundles cement sheets, 35 cases twine, 51 c|s furniture, 52 c|s shoes, 82 c|s millboards, 50 c|s beef, 94 c|s screws, 23 cases Fez caps, 103 cases machinery, 117 c|s E'ware, 114 c|s boards, 40 c|s hollow glass, 150 c|s hooks, 75 c|s bars, 250 c|s wire, 730 c|s glassware, 1700 c|s paper, 32 c|s enamel ware.

From Venice:—495 bundles marble slabs, 10 bdls silk yarn, 2013 bdls tiles, 35 bdls glassware.

From Bari:—1055 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—1150 bags almonds.

From Fiume:—45066 pieces deal wood boards.

From Giaffa:—115 cases orange juice.

From Port Said:—25 cases lemons.

From Aden:—32 cases gum Arabic, 94 c|s gum incense, 12 c|s skins.

S S Maloja; Agents M M and Co., from Sydney:—20 cases malted milk, 33 c|s fruits, 53 c|s tallow, 50 c|s butter.

From Brisbane:—16 casks tallow, 8 cases butter.

From Melbourne:—30 cases currants, 32 c|s missionary goods, 100 c|s dripping, 220 c|s fruits, 20 bls. wood, 132 cases Lactogen, 10 c|s soap.

From Adelaide:—50 cases currants.

From Freemantle:—230 cases fruits.

S S Naringa; Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—15061 bags rice, 153 bags millet, 38 bags betelnuts, 15 cases playing cards, 50 bales wool, 29500 pieces teak planks and scantlings.

From Tuticorin:—250 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—344 cases tea, 84 bundles mats, 678 bundles coir yarn, 149 bundles coir rope.

S S Gamaria; Agents M M and Co., from Madras:—34 cases shoes 57 c|s cotton waste, 29 c|s books.

From Coconada:—143 bales cotton.

From Tuticorin:—30 bales cotton yarn, 36 bags oorid husk, 28 bales senna leaves.

From Calicut:—72 bundles coir fibre, 312 bdls coir yarn, 65 bdls coir rope, 746 bales cotton, 117 cases tea, 60 bags cocoanuts, 100 cases coffee.

From Colombo:—61 barrels tallow.

S S Varela; Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—2 parcels splces 45 bags maize, 95 bags barley 42 bags gram, 24 bags hartuman, 800 bags mash, 2957 bags dates, 6 cases silver.

From Karachi:—35 bags rice, 57 drums lub. oil, 69 cases fish, 19 c|s jira, 160 c|s dry fruits, 62 c|s gram, 100 c|s bajrce, 25 c|s almond kernals, 21 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 30.

S S Drachenfels, for Hamburg:—10 bags soap stones, Bombay Shipping Agency.

For Rotterdam:—1460 bags grd. nut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Son; 350 bags kurdi seed, A Virji and Co.

For Antwerp:—371 bags kurdi seed, A Virji and Co.

For Reval:—51 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai.

For Alexandretta:—15 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn M A A L A Razak.

S S Stolzenfels, for Port Said:—6020 bags linseed and 6400 bags groundnuts, Strauss and Co.; 320 bags castorseed, A H Diab; 40 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Hull:—1334 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas and Co.

S S Jeypore, for Kobe:—200 bls cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 450 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, K Poonja & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Japan No Longer A Farming Nation

Phenomenal Growth Of Industries

The total national income of Japan for the year 1930 aggregated yen 10,635,785,000, according to the report announced by the Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet.

The average per household income was yen 837 and the average per capita income yen 165. Of the total national income, yen 10,275,897,000 or 97 per cent represented private incomes, while the remaining yen 300,688,000 or 3 per cent was from Government and public enterprises.

The total national wealth of the country in 1930 was announced as yen 11,183,004,000, therefore the foregoing total income is 97 percent of the total wealth. The total income for 1930 shows a decrease of yen 2,746,538-000 or about 20 per cent as compared with the figures for 1926.

The authorities attribute the marked decline in the total revenue to the drastic retrenchemnt policy of the Hamaguchi Cabinet which was in full swing in 1930.

INDUSTRIES LEAD

Classifying the total national income by industries, it is seen that the industrial income came foremost with yen 3,483,011,000 or 33 per cent of the total, proving that Japan has developed as an industrial nation.

The second position is taken up by the commercial income which amounts to yen 2,706,079,000 or 25 percent.

Agriculture which has the largest number of workers in all branches of industry in the country, however, showed a total income of yen 1,883,195,000 or 18 percent. This fact not only proves that Japan has become no longer an agricultural nation, but also that farmers have been recently in extremely depressed condition.

Other important items are the income of transportation and communications enterprises amounting to yen 841,316,000 or 8 per cent, the income of fishery industry amounting to yen 189,548,000 or 2 per cent, and the income of officials, and professional workers amounting to yen 1,346,702,000 or 12 per cent.

The statistics announced by the Statistical Bureau also showed that Japanese investments in foreign countries and international enterprises caused a loss of yen 63,600,000 in 1930. This loss is reported to have been caused by the non-payment of interests by foreign debtors.

The statistics announced by the Government are as follows:

(In Yen 1,000,000)

	A	B	C	D
Total Income	10,635	316	43	10,275
Agriculture	10,883	30	6	1,846
Fishery	189	—	—	189
Mining	249	4	—	244
Manufacturing	3,483	42	22	3,418
(Factory industry)	2,066	—	—	2,000
(Household industry	903	—	—	903
(Other industries)	513	—	—	513
Commerce	2,706	—	—	2,706
Communications	211	101	—	110
Transportation	629	173	24	431
Officials, professionals				
domestic works	1,346	—	—	1,346
Balance of foreign				
investments	-63	-36	-9	-17

A—Total Income
B—Government Income
C—Public Income
D—Private Income

In the above table the income for agriculture represents the sum left after deducting the costs of seeds, saplings, silk eggs, fodders, fertilizers and implements out of the total production value. In the other branches of industries also the incomes given above represent figures left after deducting production costs. But the income of officials, professionals and domestic workers is the total amount of their salaries or wages,

AMERICA'S SILVER BUYING CAMPAIGN

The "Financial News" of Bombay, writes:—

There was a good deal of interest in silver during this week as a result of which the price of the metal improved to Rs. 58-1 for ready. The U.S. Treasury had announced that silver receipts under the executive order of December 21, 1933 (all American silver-mined after that date was made available for purchase by the Government at 64-1|2 cents per ounce) until June 22, amounted to 8,945,000 ounces and that the purchase for the week ended 22nd alone totalled 380,532 ounces. The value of silver bullion held by the American Treasury on 22nd June is given as £45,826,000. It is also announced that purchases are now being made out of the General Fund rather than through the Exchange Stabilization Fund. It is believed in well-informed quarters in Washington that a great silver buying campaign which would involve purchase of 1,254 million ounces during the next six months has been decided upon by the Government. Treasury officials are said to be planning to push ahead rapidly with the programme so as to have all the necessary silver bought or under contract for future delivery by the end of this year. But the London silver circles are treating the American news with the greatest possible reserve, for it is physically impossible for America to acquire 1,254 million ounces within a short period of six months. However, a substantial withdrawal of the metal from the different centres will, undoubtedly, reduce the market stocks and scarcity of supplies will be felt. When the acquisitions of silver will be shown in the daily Treasury statement, the world silver market will be in a position to judge the day to-day position accurately.

Facilities For Policy-holders

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, Public Offices, writes:—

"On a resolution of the Insurance Committee, Government have been pleased to raise the maximum limit of assurance in the Public Branch in the case of first class lives to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,500 in respect of male and female proposers, respectively, provided Policies over the limit of Rs. 5,000 are taken only under Table III.

LOANS ON PUBLIC BRANCH POLICIES.

On a resolution of the Insurance Committee, Government have sanctioned temporarily for a year the reduction of the rate of interest on loans granted to the Policy-holders of the Public Branch Insurance from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent. per annum, and have further directed that the Policy in respect of which a loan is asked for should have been in force at least for three years instead of for five years as at present, at the time of application for loan.

THE NEW "KRISHNARAJA-NAGAR."

Government have notified the change of the name of the Town and Taluk of Yedatore to Krishnarajanagar."

JAPAN TO ABOLISH FIRST CLASS TRAINS

Third Class Fares Pay Decidedly Better, She Finds

The Japanese Government railway has recently definitely decided to abolish first class train services throughout the Empire beginning next December on the adoption of the new train schedule, with the exception of a few section on the main lines.

According to investigations by railway authorities third class trains accommodated a total of 774,000,000 passengers in a year with a total income of Y.780,-000,000, but first class trains only carried 37,000 passengers at Y.500,000

The investigation also revealed that half of the first class passengers were said to have travelled with passes or under different forms of free passage, giving the railway management practically no income. The argument against first class trains therefore has been completely settled with the recent revelation of the actual unfavourable situation which has existed.

Although first class coaches will be withdrawn, special trains as the "Fuji", "Tsubame' and a few other international trains on the Tokaido line and other main lines will be reached.

OUT OF DARKNESS HE BROUGHT LIGHT

Single-Handed Prophet Mahomed Fought Against Ignorance And Superstition

Addressing the huge gathering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the occasion of the celebration of Prophet Mahomed's birthday, Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Zaveri said:—

The greatness and value of the Prophet's achievement could not be fully appreciated unless on a review of the social and religious circumstances obtaining in Arabia when he flourished. The country was steeped in superstition, idolatry was in full swing, and the condition of women was pitable. The Prophet has summed up the whole situation in one phrase by calling those times "the days of Ignorance: Ayyam-i-Jahalat". Learning there was of course: Arab poets had cultivated the art of versification, which had reached high pitch; in fact composition and recitation of verses had become a common feature of the life of the Society then. The art, however, was vulgarised and it was not an unusual sight to see versification literally prostituted and indecent verses openly sung. But this learning served no beneficial purpose; hence the times were called "the Days of Ignorance". Idolatry was rampant in full force; about 400 idols were worshipped. Women were considered less than chattles and married women divorced and abandoned in a trice, without any fault at the mere whim and caprice of the husband. Ideas of sex morality were very loose; one could marry as many wives as one liked. Women could not inherit any property either on their father's or husband's side. Female infanticide was common. Superstition and sooth-sayer's profession had full play. Whoever wanted to reform Arabia had to stand up against these evils; which were old, which were chronic and to which people were greatly attached.

SINGLE-HANDED HE FOUGHT.

Single-handed the Prophet fought against them, and the whole history of the establishment of Islam, shows with what a firm and tactful hand he handled the situation. Backed up by only one follower in the beginning, that too his own wife, and later by ten or twelve others, who were his relatives, he carried on the fight till he succeeded. His sincere belief that he was the Messenger of God—'Rasulullah,' and that he was working as His agent, no doubt, sustained his enthusiasm, which he was also able to communicate to his followers, but apart from this spiritual side of his mission, the worldly characteristics of firmness, tact, probity, truthfulness, and above all, his humility cannot be left out of consideration in judging the means employed by him in fulfilling his mission. And what did he do in fulfilling the mission? He led his followers into the true path—belief in the Unity of God, and made them leave the old and superstitious road of idolatry. He considerably purified Arab society and improved the status of women. In place of the custom of marrying any number of wives one liked, he limited the number to 4; he, so to speak, legislated for their obtaining a share in the property of their deceased father or husband. He stopped female infanticide. Looking to the education and opinion prevalent at the time about women, he tried his best to create respect and comfort for them—at least for "believing women". He inculcated the principles of charity in the minds of his followers and made 'Sadkah' over and above Zakat (alms-giving) a pillar of religion—a duty incumbent on every Muslim.

TRUTHS OF ISLAM.

Islam in its pristine days was distinguished for two very valuable truths which it established along with its establishment and which endure even now; i.e., the Unity of God and the Brotherhood of Man. It was then proclaimed in the loudest voice possible that one believer was the brother of another; it is being proclaimed and practised to-day wherever Islam flourishes; in Arabia, China, India or Europe. The Muslim Emperor, due to the tie of the religion, considers,—not only considers, but believes,—that the Muslim peasant or the Muslim Fakir is his brother; and he is not ashamed of it. Why? Simply because his religion enjoins him to consider him as his brother.

HUMAN NATURE.

Many hard and harsh things have been said and are being said, as to the policy of the followers of Islam in the past and even to-day. Much of the wrongs done by them had their root in the nature of the religion itself; it was and is a proselytising religion, and the zeal of the converter, who thinks that he is helping his religion by adding to the ranks of the believers, naturally runs into fanaticism. But this is human nature. Fanaticism is not peculiar to Islam. Other proselytising religions have the same tale to tell, and that feature will endure as long as human nature for such as it is at present—endures. This phase of it, however, should not obscure the immense good that the Founder of the Religion did to society in the teeth of the most adverse and unencouraging circumstances obtaining when he lived and worked.

Laski's Spirited Defence Of Socialist Party

Wins Applause From Moscow Audience Largely Composed Of Communists

Professor Harold J. Laski concluded his series of three lectures in Moscow on June 13, having made history in Moscow by the boldness wih which he spoke. For the first time in sixteen years a public speaker in the Soviet capital made a spirited defence of a Socialist party outside the hallowed ranks of the Communist International and won applause from an audience largely composed of Communists, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The incidents of the lecture and discussion would be commonplace in an English-speaking country, but it undoubtedly was the first time for years in Moscow when both sides of a political argument involving non-Communists were aired with the greatest freedom. A well-known foreign woman writer, long resident in Russia, said afterwards: "It sounded as if free speech had suddenly come to Russia."

Professor Laski's first two lectures on "Parliamentary Government before the War," and "The Development of the Crisis," presented the historical facts with a Socialist interpretation with which the Communists were usually in no disagreement, so their heavy fire was reserved for the final lecture when, speaking on "The Outlook for Parliamentary Democracy," he essayed the role of prophet and quite aptly compared himself to the Prophet Daniel entering the lions' den.

Whilst careful not to be put in a position of defending the Second International, Professor Laski did staunchly assert the right of the British Labour party to make another attempt at governing before it could be properly accused of being unworthy of the support of the working masses. The Communist party cannot succeed in Britain now, he warned his hearers, because the conditions for a revolution, as laid down by Lenin, do not yet exist.

"BETRAYERS" OF WORKING CLASS.

The discussion was divided between Professor Pashukanis, president of the Soviet Institute of Construction and Law, who attempted an analysis of Professor Laski's remarks in a sober vein, and Mr. Boris Reinstein, a former revolutionary emigre who returned to Russia in 1917 from the United States, and has since become well-known to English and American tourist groups from being frequently chosen to expound to them the Communist doctrine. Mr. Reinstein started off bearing in mind that the rules of hospitality might demand that he temper his remarks so that there should be no breach of ordinary politeness, but his indignation soon carried him away and in impassioned terms he denounced Professor Laski, along with other well-known figures of the Labour party, as betrayers of the working class. Professor Pashukanis hwelt largely upon the role of the minority of a revolutionary party in a "bourgeois" Parliament as exemplified in the history of the Bolshevik fraction in the Imperial Duma.

APPLAUDED BY AUDIENCE

In his closing summary Professor Laski employed his choicest vein of irony and sarcasm to hit back at Mr. Reinstein. None of it was lost on his audience, which greeted his gibes with laughter and applauded his most telling points. He assured his hearers that he had not expected gentle treatment when he came to Moscow, for he understood that the Communists were not inclined to handle their opponents in any manner but roughly. But he felt that this gave him the privilege of employing the same tactics, which he proposed to do. What had distressed him more than anything else in Moscow since his arrival, he said, was the dogmatic certitude of the Communist mind. He wondered if the eloquently positive Mr. Reinstein was never troubled by what an English poet had called the "still small voice crying fiddlesticks." Talking to the average Communist was like discussing matters with a members of the Society of Jesus and in a free discussion one could get just as far.

Repyling to the advice of Professor Pashukanis that he should employ his time in the Soviet Union to make a study of "Soviet democracy" as contrasted with "bourgeois democracy," Professor Laski expressed his interest in doing so, intimating that he entertained some doubts concerning the application on a wide scale in the Soviet Union of so-called "Soviet democracy" but was keeping an open mind.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay: Bleached, Woven, Coloured And Fancy Goods

Bombay, June 27.

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH			
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	5 6 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha.....	11 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	.....	12 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	500000	.....	12 8 0
Mysore Spg.	848	.....	11 5 9
Sholapur Spg.	F4000	.....	12 8 0
Swadeshi	66091	Elephants & Engine	5 0 0
Tata Mills	4331	Darji....	6 6 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.			
Kohinoor Mill	1001	.....	7 1 0
Gold Mohur	57B	.....	10 1 3
Gold Mohur	57C	.....	10 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Eird....	10 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	.....	10 0 0
Tata Mills	3295	Darji.....	3 12 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	7 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2048	.....	4 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2054	.....	5 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	6020	.....	5 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	.....	4 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	128|9	.....	7 0 0
Tata Mills	46221	Darji.....	6 0 0
BLEACHED TWILL			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	.....	11 0 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	8 12 3
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	.....	12 3 3
Swadeshi	2042	Kamal.....	12 8 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji.....	11 4 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			
New Gt. Eastern	N768	.....	each 2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES			(per pair.)
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran.	1 6 0
Khandesh	5011	.....	2 2 0
Kohinoor	V.M.	.....	2 12 0
Kohinoor	K.V.	.....	2 12 0
Khatau Makanji	.....	Ranta Chintamani	3 2 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	.....	1 12 3
Sholapur Spg.	128|11	.....	3 6 0
Victoria Mill	2257	.....	1 3 6
Victoria Mill	CCCC	.....	1 5 3
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			(per piece).
Gold Mohur	3239	.....	6 4 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	.....	7 5 6
Swadeshi	783	Kamal.....	3 6 0
Swan Mills	1730M	.....	3 9 0
Tata Mill's	3584	Darji.....	3 12 0
DYED DRILL			
Gold Mohur	1717	.....	4 5 0
SUSI CHECKS.			
New Gt. Eastern	N840	.....	9 0 0
Sholapur Spg.	29|8	.....	2 8 0
Swan Mills	S505	.....	1 15 6
Swan Mills	2002	.....	4 3 3
STRIPPED DRILLS.			
David Mill	902	.....	2 7 0
Gold Mohur	88520	.....	3 9 6
Hindustan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 2 0
Swan Mills	902	.....	2 9 0
Western India	902 1|2	Panchavati....	2 6 0
STRIPED SUSIS.			
Colaba Land	755N	Modom.....	6 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N797	.....	7 0 0
COATINGS.			
Kohinoor Mills	314	.....	7 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	678	.....	7 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	698	.....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	112	.....	7 6 9
Mysore Spg.	114	.....	8 5 6
Mysore Spg.	22	.....	7 13 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685	.....	11 8 0
Satya Mill	BT27	(Plain Tasa)...	5 2 6
Satya Mill	1933	(Dyed).....	6 3 0
Satya Mill	16235	(Dobby).....	6 5 3
Satya Mill	715	(Plain & Striped)	4 9 6
Satya Mill	389	(Plain & Striped)	5 11 3
Satya Mill	1389	(Plain & Striped)	5 11 3
Tata Mills	845	Darji.....	9 0 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.			(per chadar).
Satya Mill	816	.....	1 8 3
Tata Mill	881	Darji.....	5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS.			(per blanket).
Century Spg.	896	Spade.....	0 13 0
Century Spg.	3201	Spade.....	0 11 0
Colaba Land	.....	.....	0 9 6
Jacob Sassoon	525	.....	0 13 0
Gold Mohur	2148	(Striped)....	1 0 6
Gold Mohur	5091	(Check).....	1 1 6
TOWELS.			
New Gt. Eastern	N698	.....	9 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N-726	.....	2 8 0
Tata Mills	99B	Darji.....	14 4 0

U. S. Senate Debate On Silver Act

Senator Pittman's Speech On Acquisition And Monetary Use Of White Metal

The following are extracts from the proceedings of the U. S. Senate debate on the Silver Act on May 22:—

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On January 11, 1934, I recommended to the Congress legislation which was promptly enacted under the title "The Gold Reserve Act of 1934". This act vested in the United States Government the custody and control of our stocks of gold as a reserve for our paper currency and as a medium of settling international balances. It set up a stabilization fund for the control of foreign exchange in the interests of our people, and certain amendments were added to facilitate the acquisition of silver.

As stated in my message to the Congress, this legislation was recommended as a step in improving our financial and moneytary system. Its enactment has laid a foundation on which we are organizing a currency system that will be both sound and adequate. It is a long step forward, but only a step.

BROADEN METALLIC BASE

As a part of the larger objective some things have been clear. One is that we should move forward as rapidly as conditions permit in broadening the metallic base of our monetary system and in stabilizing the purchasing and debt-paying power of our money on a more equitable level. Another is that we should not neglect the value of an increased use of silver in improving our monetary system. Since 1929 that has been obvious.

Some measures for making a greater use of silver in the public interest are appropriate for independent action by us. On others international co-operation should be sought.

Of the former class is that of increasing the proportion of silver in the abundant metallic reserves at the back of our paper currency. This poli cy was initiated by the proclamation of December 21, 1933, bringing our current domestic production of silver into the Treasury, as well as placing this Nation among the first to carry out the agreement on silver which we sought and secured at the London Conference. We have since acquired other silver in the interest of stabilization of foreign exchange and the development of a broader metallic base for our currency. We seek to remedy a mal-adjustment of our currency.

In further aid of this policy it would be helpful to have legislation broadening the authority for the further acquisition and monetary use of silver.

I, therefore, recommend legislation at the present session declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stock with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one fourth of their monetary value in silver and three fourths in gold.

The executive authority should be authorized and directed to make the purchases of silver necessary to attain this ultimate objective.

The auhority to purchase present accumulations of silver in this country should be limited to purchases at not in excess of 50 cents per ounce.

SILVER SURPLUSES

The executive authority should be enabled, should circumstances require, to take over present surpluses of silver in this country not required for industrial uses on payment of just compensation, and to regulate imports, exports, and other dealings in monetary silver.

There should be a tax of at least 50 per cent on the profits accruing from dealing in silver.

We can proceed with this programme of increasing our store of silver for use as a part of the metallic reserves for our paper currency without seriously disturbing adjustments in world trade. However, because of the great world supply of silver and its use in varying forms by the world's population, concerted action by all nations, or at least a large group of nations, is necesary if a permanent measure of value, including both gold and silver, is eventually to be made a world standard. To arrive at that point we must seek every possibility for world agreement, although it may turn out that this nation will ultimately have to take such independent action on this phase of the matter as its interests require.

The success of the London Conference in consummating an international agreement on silver, which has now been ratified by all the governments concerned, makes such further agreement worth seeking. The ebb and flow of values in almost all parts of the world have created many points of pressure for readjustments of internal and international standards. At no time since the efforts of this nation to secure international agreement on silver began in 1878 have conditions been more favourable for making progress along this line.

Accordingly I have begun to confer with some of our neighbours in regard to the use of both silver and gold, preferably on a co-ordinated basis, as a standard of monetary value. Such an agreement would constitute an important step forward toward a monetary unit of value more equitable and stable in its purchasing and debt-paying power.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House,
May 22, 1934.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, the message just read to the Senate and the action which the President desires taken on it are the culmination of several years of consideration of the silver question

After what we may term the Bryan era there was such a prejudice in the United States with regard to the use of silver as money that for many years it was impossible to consider the question from a sane monetary standpoint. However, that prejudice has largely been removed. We have had the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the House Committee on Banking and Currency, the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures studying numerous bills which have been introduced on the subject during the past 2 years. Many facts with regard to monetary silver and also with regard to the production, consumption, and movement of silver were learned by Congress and by the general public.

FEAR OF GRESHAM LAW.

There was a fear, for instance, that under the Gresham Law, if silver moved into this country too rapidly, gold would move out. With the unlimited coinage of silver by governments where there has been a different ratio established, that has been the effect in the past and might be the effect in the future. That condition does not exist, however, in relation to the purchase of silver, because the history of the purchase of silver from time immemorial has demonstrated that there is a world price for silver when silver is permitted to flow freely. For instance, to-day the world price of silver is 44 to 45 cents an ounce. The price of silver in the United States, by reason of restrictions against foreign silver and because of special acts in behalf of our own silver, is 65½ cents an ounce, but everywhere else in the world there is a uniform market price for silver.

There was a fear at one time that there were unlimited quantities of silver which might flow into the United States Treasury if an effort were to be made to acquire silver without limit. Of course, the message of the President puts a definite limit on the amount to be purchased, but I am discussing that matter temporarily from the other standpoint.

We have been told only recently, in editorials and otherwise, by distinguished economists that there are no accurate statistics with regard to silver, but that there are accurate statistics with regard to gold. That is an unfortunate mistake. The statistics with regard to the production, consumption, and movement of silver are far more accurate than with regard to gold.

SILVER IN INDIA.

To-day the statisticians and economists tell us that there is not to exceed 12,000,000,000 ounces of silver throughout the entire world. Some of them, in computing depreciation and loss, say there is only 9,000,000,000 ounces of silver in the world. We know there is probably 2,500,000,000 ounces of silver in China alone, and it is hidden away in the adobe walls and in the ground. It is their store of wealth. We know that in India there are probably five or six billion ounces, depending on estimates of depletion and loss, largely in the form of jewelry of the women, because the women cannot inherit in that country, and that is the way they keep their wealth. So this fear has been largely dissipated.

There were those in this body and in the other House of Congress who, believing that there was no danger from the free and unlimited coinage of silver, because they did not believe that silver would move to this country, have advocated it. They have not advocated it on the narrow ground that it would benefit the mines of their State, and yet they have been charged with doing so. If that were true, why should we find 230 or 240 Members of the House advocating the remonetization of silver in some form, inevitably raising its price, if it depended solely upon the selfish purpose of the mine owners? There are probably only 25 or 30 Representatives and probably 10 or 12 Senators from the section of the country which produces silver, and yet we find this tremendous support of the remonetization of silver in the Senate and in the House. Yet in the face of the fact that able economists will stick to their dictum that there are no accurate statistics with regard to silver, and there may be an unlimited quantity, in the face of their continued assertion that silver will come out of India and will come out of China in spite of the history of the past, it becomes necessary, of course, as it is necessary in every legislative matter, that there be a rapproachment, a meeting of minds. Every steps is an advantage.

In this message what do we find? We find that the underlying principle underlying the request in the message is the readjustment of our maladjusted currency in this country. It is true that the message calls attention to the fact that for a further advance in the remonetization of silver and its stabilization throughout the world at some fixed price, such as that of dolls. 1.29, as it is in our country, or at 16 to 1, the President believes international action would be required. I may say that I do not agree with that conclusion. Nevertheless, every one is entitled to his own opinion on the subject.

Now, let us see. This is not new. I desire to give some figures to show that there is a maladjustment of our currency.

NOT HIS OWN.

Mr. President, at the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Robinson), our leader, I am now about to introduce a bill which is an administration bill. It is a bill which was prepared by the Treasury Department under the instructions and supervision of the President of the United States. It is intended to carry out the message he has just sent to the Senate.

Let me say that while this is the President's bill, I do not feel that the President would desire to claim the entire credit for it. The fact is well known to this body and to the people of the country that conferences have been proceeding here among groups in the Sente, and between those groups and the President, in several meetings, off and on, for 5 or 6 weeks. I may say that the foundation for this message and for this proposed legislation might be called the Dies bill, which came over from the House, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported out to this body, and is now on the calendar. That bill provided that foreign importers of our agricultural products might pay for those products in foreign silver at a value from 10 to 25 per cent above the world market price.

When that bill went to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry an amendment was offered to it, I think by the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas), which carried provisions very similar to those which were in the Wheeler silver-purchase bill which was introduced and acted upon in this body sometime ago. In other words, it provided for the purchase of 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month until the price of silver should go above dolls. 1.29 an ounce, or until the 1926 index level should be reached. There was added to that bill in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a provision such as I have mentioned for the purchase of silver.

The first conference that we had was participated in by the Senator from Utah (Mr. King), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Wheeler), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Smith), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Adams), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Shipstead), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. McCarran), and myself. The Senator from Utah (Mr. King) called the group together for the purpose of discussing among themselves in the first place the Dies bill, and any proper changes that might be made in it on the floor of the Senate. The Senator from Utah arranged, 5 or 6 weeks ago, the conference with the President, at which the Senators whose names I have read were present. The discussion at that conference naturally revolved around the pending legislation—that is, the Dies bill as amended, which is now on the calendar.

(To Be Continued.)

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 29

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 8 9
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	102 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	15 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	2 12 6
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 6 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 6
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	70 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 7 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 11 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	51 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	132 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	1 19 3
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50	112 0 0

Weekly Yarn & Cloth Quotations

(BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION)

Bombay, June 29

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Grey Unbleached—	
Longcloth (S quality)	0 10 9
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 6
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	0 10 3
Drills	0 8 9
T Cloths	not quoted.
Domestics	0 10 0
Domestics	not quoted.
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached—	
	per piece.
Longcloth	11 8 0
Striped Shirting	not quoted
Twills	not quoted.
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 9 9
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	not quoted.
Fancy Goods.—	
Susi, Grey Weft	not quoted.
Susi Check	not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 0 0
Striped Drills	not quoted.
Kashmere Cloth	not quoted.
Towels	per dozen. 5 6 0
Yarns—	
	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	not quoted.
6 1/2s All Waste	not quoted.
8 1/2s	0 5 0
10 1/2s	0 5 3
12 1/2s	0 5 6
16s	0 6 6
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 8 0
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 11 6

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd June 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,95,76,000
Other Deposits	74,39,36,000
Sundries	2,09,66,000
	94,29,78,000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	44,98,25,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,50,00,000
Loans	2,44,65,000
Cash Credits	15,77,33,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,12,28,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	33,43,000
Dead Stock	2,54,59,000
Sundries	70,49,000
Balances with other Banks	2,13,000
	74,43,15,000
Cash	19,86,63,000
	94,29,78,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	906,700
Advances and Investments in London	1,607,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	19,000

Percentage 23.80
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Public Deposits	28,16,000 increase.
Other Deposits	60,99,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Banks Investments	1,98,50,000 decrease.
Loans	4,04,000 increase
Cash Credits	28,60,000 decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	46,71,000 increase.
Cash	2,10,65,000 increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000 increase.

Percentage 23.80

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 30.

July	12.22
October	12.42
December	12.57
January	12.62
March	12.73
May	12.82
Middling Spot	12.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 30.

July	12.21
October	12.40
December	12.55
Middling Spot	12.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Expirts to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
July 1934	6.53	6.54
August 1934		6.52
September 1934		6.50
October 1934	6.47	6.48
November 1934		6.43
December 1934		6.43
January 1935		6.43
February 1935		6.43
March 1935		6.44
April 1935		6.44
May 1935		6.44
June 1935		6.43
Middling Spot		6.79

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July 1934	8.09
October 1934	8.25
November 1934	8.28
December 1934	8.31
January 1935	8.34
March 1935	8.38
F.G.F. Spot	8.26

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 30.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.06
Fine	5.21
Superfine	5.36
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Good	5.22
Fine	5.36
Choice	5.51
BENGAL:	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78
SCINDE:	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98

LONDON SILVER

London, June 30.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	21
Forward	21-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 26|17|10-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 30.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.07
Amsterdam	7.43-3|4
Brussels	21.62
Madrid	36.90
Milan	58.93
Berne	15.52
Paris	76.53
Prague	121.50

New York closing rate 5.04-9|16

SEEDS.

London, June 30.

Cottonsed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton:—No offers

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton:—June|July sellers £9|7|6

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Continent) c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £10|5|0

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton:—June|July seelers £12|2|6.

Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton June|July sellers £10|12|6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton:—June|July sellers £12|2|6.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt July sellers 21|3.

Sept|Dec. sellers 21|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 30.

The market was closed.

SENTIMENT IN COTTON ON THE SIDE OF THE BULLS

Prices Run Ahead Of Crop Damage

FAVOURABLE VIEW OF THE OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN COTTON

Bombay, June 28.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

To account for the pronounced firmness which has again characterised American markets we can find no more satisfying reason than that at lower rates there are obviously more buyers than sellers. It is simple. And it happens to be true.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop progress has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The New Orleans correspondent of "Commerce & Finance," writing at the end of May, said "instead of heading for disaster the crop right along takes on better prospects this week than it had last and if June produces nothing more alarming than has May, there is going to be some tall crop guessing about the time of the July acreage figure."

Well, June produced some rain in the East. But it was followed by open hot weather—conditions which, in the years of less marked hysteria, used to be considered ideal for the cotton plant.

In the West there is "drought." Much, of course, will depend on the duration of the drought but most droughts don't kill cotton. The cotton plant is no water lily. If there is good subsoil moisture (and there is) then cotton has a habit of growing a tap root and welcoming the sun.

There would, therefore, seem to be, if the shattering truth were told, nothing much wrong with the crop. Next month there might be something wrong with it but just now we are dealing with facts rather than potentialities.

TRIBUTES TO SENTIMENT

There is, however, sentiment. In recent reports we have paid many tributes to sentiment. It is the most powerful factor in any futures market. It can, and frequently does, override facts. And, after all, who is to say whether the correct price of cotton to-day is ten, twelve or fifteen cents? It is the price at which there is a willing buyer and a willing seller, a price largely dictated by sentiment. And sentiment nowadays is on the side of the bulls.

Sellers are scarce. They are afraid of further possible inflation, of July/August weather, of boll weevil, of the small acreage, of the Bankhead Bill, of Mr. Roosevelt. And, one sometimes suspects, they are afraid of themselves.

Yet three times in the last fifteen days October in New York have approached 12 1/2 cents and each time the advance has been checked. Around 12½ cents, ten cent loan cotton makes its appearance. But in that connection we received information by air mail of a report to the effect that there is a possibility of the American Government raising the loan price on cotton to 12 cents. The report is, as yet, unconfirmed but confirmation would make it a very bullish factor.

PUZZLING POSITION

It is a puzzling position with the outlook depending very much on "something happening." To a large extent one is left with the choice of facing facts or following sentiment.

The facts are that the price has run ahead of crop damage. In following sentiment one joins that optimistic band of operators who "have a hunch" that prices later in the summer will be higher than they are to-day.

Acknowledging the fact that the side of sentiment means too much companionship and is therefore hazardous we, nevertheless, prefer in this instance to follow sentiment and advise purchases on the dips which periodically occur.

Benefitting from the greatly improved technical position which followed the shake out of last week, the Bombay market has been firm.

Selling continues to come to the July/August contract from those who have applied options, but this has to a considerable extent been offset by shippers switching hedges forward to April/May, which contract has had the support of local sentiment helped by a strong silver market.

Bulls, incidentally, seem to get it both ways on silver as, had not America been a heavy purchaser of silver in London, sterling might well have eased which equally would have helped Bombay cotton.

LIMITED DEMAND

Actual demand, however, is limited. To the Continent and Lancashire the earlier season excess of shipments over last year is slowly being lost, while the present inquiry from the Far East is very spasmodic.

The absence of a broader demand from Japan we are inclined to connect with recent heavy Japanese buying of American futures. It cannot be argued that Indian cotton relative to American is other than cheap. It quite definitely is cheap. But is Japan, hoping for a rise in American prices, buys New York futures and meanwhile leaves Indians alone then the parity will widen still further. Looking to facts both here and in New York, that, to us, appears to be the intention. Whether the policy will succeed depends on whether or not the American advance materialises.

But, in any case, we look for an appreciably broadened demand from the Far East within the next two months.

Monsoon reports are excellent, widespread rains being recorded over the Oomra, Broach and Gujarat cotton tracts.

We take a favourable view of the outlook for Indian cotton and, in easier markets advise purchases.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 29.

	Season To date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1932/33	Week 1933	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11897	82	13341	171	bales.
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America ((excluding linters)	5437	68	5784	180	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	7345	133	7849	144	"
Of which to Japan	1788	50	1553	36	"
Of which to China	328	24	287	10	"
Of which to Great Britain	1245	19	1382	32	"
Of which to Germany	1378	16	1818	39	"
Stock at New York	—	59	—	188	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2564	—	3478	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1222	—	1340	"
World's Visible Supply	—	8031	—	8951	"
Of which American Cotton	—	5725	—	7042	"
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	12725	161	13094	340	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7531	59	8632	76	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, June 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
June|July sellers per cwt. 6|2-1|4

C and F Bombay:—
June|July sellers per cwt. 6|-.

C and F Karachi:—
June|July sellers per cwt. 6|-.

LONDON RUBBERS

London, June 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb: Sellers 6-7|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: June|July sellers 19|6.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: June|July sellers 19|9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: June|July sellers 23-9

Madanapalle, June 27.—The birthday anniversary of Kabir was celebrated by the Hindi Premi Mandali, Madanapalle to-day under the presidency of Dr. James H. Cousins.—A. P.

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Torch-Bearers Of Indian Freedom

Mrs. Naidu's Stirring Appeal To Women Graduates

PROGRESS OF KARVE UNIVERSITY

"We will free India from that bondage."

"We have dreamt the dream of regeneration of the nation. The whole of India is before us to serve."

FREEDOM FOR INDIA!

"Is there anyone of you who has not thrilled at the idea of freedom for India?"

In the above words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appealed to the Graduates of the Poona Women's University at the Annual Convocation held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday.

31 GRADUATES THIS YEAR

Mrs. Iravaty Karve, the Registrar of the University, read the annual report and said that the University had turned out 31 Graduates in the current year.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University, in the course of his address said:—

The Indian Women's University was started by Prof Karve on the model of the Japan Women's University founded in 1900. Sixty years ago the women of Japan were illiterate and uneducated. The principles underlying the education of women in Japan were stated to be first to educate them as human beings, secondly to educate them as women in order to fit them to become good wives and wise mothers, and thirdly to educate them as members of the nation so that they may always remember that their lives at home are related in an important manner however hidden to the prosperity and decay of the nation. Within twelve years after establishment of the Women's University, it turned out as many as 1243 women graduates. If Japan is now a first class Asiatic power and a leading nation in the east, it is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the work of men and women of education and culture devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the country.

OBJECTS OF UNIVERSITY

The Indian Women's University was established with a view to impart higher education to Indian women on lines which will take into account their physical and mental condition, which while striving to call forth their consciousness as personalities with infinite aspirations, will recognise home life as the chief sphere of women's education and which will enable them to discharge their duties as members of the India Nation by contributing to its prosperity and general well-being through the influence which as good wives and wise mothers and responsible citizens they will exercise in the home and outside

MRS. KARVE'S SERVICES.

Mrs. Iravati Karve, Ph.D., a lady of high academical qualifications, he observed, has been occupying the position of the Registrar of this University for the last four years. It is gratifying to note that the number of graduates of this University has reached the figure of 144.

MORE STUDENTS.

The University is grateful to Government for the grant of Rs. 2,000 and 1,565 to the S. N. D. T. Kanayashala, Bombay and Poona, respectively.

Notwithstanding the financial difficulties the number of students has increased in the institutions conducted by and affiliated to the Indian Women's University.

Then he called upon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to deliver the Convocation address.

Mrs. Naidu's Address

In an inspiring and vigorous manner Mrs. Naidu opened up her speech by saying that as she was sitting on the soft-cushioned chair she felt with an adoration for those who were taking the charter of citizenship why of all she should be asked to deliver the speech and also felt when Mrs. Iravati Karve was reading the names of those who were taking the charter—most of them looking intelligent, though weak in physique—whether they had forgotten to discover the important personage namely Prof. Karve, the founder of the institution.

INDIA'S GLORIOUS PAST.

In the matter of giving advice, she continued, to those who had got the academic honours, those who knew the historic backgrounds of the past and the prophetic grounds of the future, those who had heard the erudite lectures in class-rooms of the colleges or the schools as to how India stood 5,000 years back or how she would stand 5,000 years hence, there was nothing left for her to advise. Further she would not have the arrogance to give advice as she had not, or would not take it herself. But she would certainly share it with their dreams and hopes all comprised in the duty they would have to abide by, in the future as the dutiful wives and loving mothers of noble India!

PROF. KARVE'S VENTURE.

Speaking about Prof. Karve as the architect of the institution she reminded the audience how he went to Japan with dynamic fervour and high ideal and brought to the child of India the fruit of all his experience to realise all the possibilities and probabilities here for the emancipation of Indian womanhood. Japan sent through Karve, she observed, the emblem of womanhood, the splendour of it as the transmuted adventure, glory and victory of Japan. By this she meant the breaking down of all well-defined frontiers of exclusion and various other social limitations to which most nations a subject. And these geographical boundaries, she remarked, and the social limitations were born mainly by economic reasons. This economic problem determined Prof. Karve to start this institution, meant not to lure away the womanhood into sequestration or seclusion, but to the amelioration of the womanhood.

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.

Referring to the universality of Prof. Karve's attempts to set up institutions of the kind she had described, an institution country-wide and world-wide, meant to provide service for the country, teaching a higher culture and a simpler life and engendering ideals of courage, truthfulness and honesty-both creative and dynamic aspects of life-she said that they had departed from the beaten track of the common college education. Knowledge was not to get any sort of college education, but it meant the breaking down

(Continued on page 12).

Mr. Justice Patkar presided and Mrs. Naidu delivered the Convocation address of the Indian Women's University (Poona) on Saturday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Seated in the centre of the above group are (from left to right) Mrs. Iravati Karve (Registrar of the University), Mr. Patkar, Mrs. Naidu and Prof. Karve.

Move For Amalgamated Harijan Body In Kathiawar

Members Of "Samati" & "Sangh" Decide To Place Matter Before Gandhiji

BHAVNAGAR, July 1.

As previously announced, the preliminary meetings of the Kathiawar Harijan Samiti and the Harijan Sangh, the two Harijan institutions of Kathiawad, were convened separately yesterday, and later a joint meeting of members of the two bodies was also held in order to explore the possibilities of amalgamation and having only one Harijan organisation in Kathiawar.

TO REFER TO MAHATMA

At the joint meeting, discussions went on for two hours but no definite decision was arrived at.

It was therefore finally decided to place the whole question before Mahatma Gandhi when he comes here in the hope that he will be able to offer a solution acceptable to both bodies.

GANDHIJI'S FAST ECHO

It will be recalled that the Kathiawad Harijan Samiti was started by Mahatma Gandhi himself in 1925, when he presided over the Kathiawar Political Conference. The Samiti mostly looks after the education of the Harijans of Kathiawar.

The Sangh was started at the time of the memorable fast undertaken by Gandhiji in Poona and is affiliated to the Central Delhi Harijan Sevak Sangh.—A.P.

MAHATMA AT BHAVNAGAR

"I Am Nobody's Guest," He Says

Gandhiji alighted from his carriage at Vartej station. He tarried for a while where the students of the Vartej Harijan Ashram and other Harijan people were sitting. He was garlanded by a Harijan student of the Ashram with a "garland" of hand spun yarn. Mahatmaji then appealed to the people to give him one pice each for the Harijan fund. There was a good response and quite a heap of coppers was collected.

STATE COUNCIL WELCOME.

At Bhavnagar, Sir Prabashankar Pattani and other members of the State Council were present to receive Mahatmaji. In Gandhiji's motor car were seated Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. The party went straight to the Sanatan Dharma High School where a public reception was held. The Nagarseth wicomed Gandhiji to Bhavnagar. A Harijan boy made a 'tilak' with saffron on Mahatmaji's forehead and garlanded him with handspun yarn. The Nagarseth and the Secretary of the Kathiawad Political Conference also garlanded Mahatmaji.

WHOSE GUEST?

On the conclusion of this function, Gandhiji attended a meeting of young men, at which though he was subjected to a volley of questions, from the sublime to the ridiculous, Gandhiji gave straightforward replies without the least embarrassment. He was asked why he did not accept the hospitality of the Harijan Ashram in preference to being a State guest. Gandhiji replied, "I am nobody's guest except of the Reception Committee."

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS.

Replying to other questions as to why he had come there, and what he expected to do, Gandhiji said he had come to receive gold from the States. He was old but he was a Kathiawadi outlaw and a brave soldier. He with the youths of Kathiawad—although they were more talkative than industrious—would take up the constructive work lying before the country. The flow of questions related to all sorts of subjects from politics and temple entry to women's education, co-education, birth control, inter-communal marriages, and abolition of Indian States. After he had answered 25 questions, Gandhiji humorously said, "I have answered all your questions. You may now get ready to cross-examine me."

CROWDED PROGRAMME.

Other items on Gandhiji's programme to-day include attending a meeting of Sanatanists a visit to the Harijan colony and performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new quarter for 'bhangis.'

A public meeting will be held in the evening when the practical sympathy of Kathiawadis will be shown through the presentation of a purse of Rs. 25,000 to Gandhiji.—A.P.

FRESCO PAINTINGS FOR DELHI SCHOOL

Mr. Sukumar Bose Will Undertake Design

NEW DELHI, June 30.

A series of fresco paintings will be shortly executed in the recently erected Hall of Religion at the Modern High School, New Delhi. The walls of the Hall will be decorated with paintings after the famous Italian fresco style.

Mural paintings on the walls following the Italian "Frescobuono" technique are also under contemplation. This venture will be entirely a new and unique one.

The fresco and mural paintings will be designed by Mr. Sukumar Bose, a well-known young artist, who is at present on the staff of the Modern High School. The young art enthusiast graduated from the Government School of Arts, Lucknow. He has already won recognition for his originality of ideas and perfection of technique.

In the All-India Fine Arts Exhibitions, he won many prizes.—United Press.

CONVICTIONS UNDER TERRORIST ACT

Busy Day For Chittagong Special Magistrate

CHITTAGONG, June 30.

The Special Magistrate pronounced judgment sentencing Kalikinkar De, absconder in the Dynamite Conspiracy Case, 1931 and Manindranath Dutt wanted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under the Arms Act for illegal possession of a revolver and three years more under the Penal Code for keeping the same revolver as the stolen weapon from the Police Officers armed guard.

In another case the same Magistrate sentenced Bharat Dutt and Manindranath Dutt to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each for harbouring an absconder and Bharat Dutt to a further six months under the Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act.

Manindra was further sentenced to six months for possessing revolutionary leaflets, Manindra's sentences to run concurrently with the first of the case.

Bharat's wife and two daughters were also the accused but were acquitted.—A.P.

Hidayatullah For Council Of State

SIMLA, June 29.

The following are the Gazette of India Notification:—

Legislative Department: Mr. C. R. F. Tottenham and Mr. D. N. Mukherji have resigned their membership of the Assembly. Lt.-Col. A. R. F. Lumby and Kamaluddin Ahmad nominated members of the Assembly.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah has been nominated Member of the Council of State, vice Mr. J. Ghosal resigned.

Commerce Department: Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S. temporarily assumed charge of the office of the Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, London.—A. P.

Monghyr Socialist Party

(From A Correspondent).

MONGHYR, June 30.

A meeting of the fellow-workers was held at Bekapur under the presidentship of Com. Wali Hasan. A Monghyr Socialist Party was formed in which the following office-bearers and executive members were elected:—

President:—Com. A. Salam Nadvi.

Joint Secy.:—Comrade Shree N. K. 'Dhawal.'

Executive members:—(1) Sureshwar Vidayalankar, Visharad. (2) Mr. Minnatullah. (3) Md. Samiullah. (4) S. K. Kesari. (5) Com. A. K. Mitra. (6) Devi Datta Sharma. (7) Dharnidhar Jha. (8) Com. Vaidaya Nath Laha.

A resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that the Monghyr Socialist Party sympathise with textile strikers of Bombay, Nagpur Mills and condemned the attitude of the millowners towards the strikers.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR MUST BE INCLUDED IN CONVENTION

Jamnadas Mehta's Powerful Plea For Unemployment Insurance Before Geneva Conference

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Indian Workers' Delegate, who has gone to attend the International Labour Conference at Geneva gives a vivid picture of the bankrupt and starving Agriculturists and Cultivators of India. He pleads for the inclusion of the 64 million Agricultural Labourers in the Labour Convention, and for inaugurating Agricultural Unemployment Insurance.

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

"In India unemployment is felt most acutely by agricultural workers. If you look at the census of 1931, you will note that persons engaged in agriculture in India number 111.6 millions, of whom 4.5 millions are landlords with their agents, 36.2 millions cultivate other people's land, 28.3 millions cultivate their own land, and 33.5 millions are landless labourers. The remaining 9.1 millions are engaged in forestry and gardening work.

Unemployment among agricultural workers in India has always been more or less severe, but during recent years these workers have been particularly hard hit, stated Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Indian Workers' Delegate in supporting the amendment of the workers' group urging the inclusion of agricultural workers within the scope of unemployment insurance scheme at the meeting of the International Labour Conference on June, 22.

VIRTUALLY BANKRUPT.

Mr. Joustin Godart was in the chair.

"You have to remember", Mr. Mehta continued, "that in India small holdings are numerous and uneconomical, and that, therefore, peasant proprietors and those who work in other people's land are also agricultural workers. If you visualise the fact of the recent depression and the catastrophic fall in agricultural prices, you will have a picture of the situation of all these agricultural workers, the millions who are now living on the brink of starvation. On official admission, the 28 millions who cultivate their own land are unable to pay rent and interest (you must know that the land-tax in India is sometimes called rent). Because of the fall in prices, these people have become virtually bankrupt.

EXTREME POVERTY.

Those who work on other people's land—who number 36 millions—pay rent to the landlord or interest to the money-lender; they also are on the brink of starvation. They have parted with all they had; they have sold all their gold trinkets and are now in a state of extreme poverty. And owing to the general depression there is no employment for the 33 million agricultural labourers and they are more or less on the streets.

"For one reason or another many exemptions are already made in this Convention, and the 28 million Indian workers who cultivate their own land, and who are therefore working at home, will receive no benefit from this Convention. These with the 36 millions who work on other people's land the total number of Indian workers excluded from this Convention is 64 millions. The remaining figure of 33 millions is, however, quite considerable and I submit that it is not desirable that they should be excluded.

"I am not here at present to plead the cause of other workers in industry, transport, etc. I shall do that later on if necessary, but to-day I ask that that the 33 million agricultural landless labourers should not be excluded. If India is to get any benefit from this Convention—which presumably is our intention—these workers must be included.

"It will be asked: 'Are they really unemployed?' The answer is 'yes'. I will give the testimony of Sir Bhupendranath Mitra himself. It is a pleasure for me to find that, while he seemed to differ from me on Saturday last, as a matter of fact he agrees with me. It is a pleasure to find an opponent who pleads stoutly that he differs, but who, when you read his speech, really agrees.

ANSWER TO SIR BHUPEN.

"In his speech on Saturday last, Sir Bupendra Nath Mitra denied that my facts were correct. I was discussing the Director's report for 1933, and I was comparing it with the Report for the previous year. I had said that consumption had gone down, and Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra called my facts 'The so-called facts', and yet what do we find? He admits that in 1933 the consumption of cloth was 5,459 million yards as against 5,827 million yards in 1932, which amounts to an admission that the consumption of cloth in India, which chiefly means the agricultural population, was less in the year 1933 than in the year 1932. That was all that I was pleading, and yet he was good enough to say that I was wrong, and then he was good enough to say that I was right.

"Furthermore, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra seems to forget that a higher exchange does not lose its effect very soon. The evil that men do lives after them, and, as American opinion will be regarded more authoritative in these days, on account of the large scale on which America operates, I shall be glad to quote for the benefit of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra what is said by a great American on the effects of the manipulation of exchange:—

"I must request the speaker to confine his remarks to the question before the Conference, which is the suppression of the words "or agricultural workers".

"PRECISELY SO."

Mr. Mehta: "I submit that that is precisely what I am doing. I am showing the necessity for Agricultural Unemployment Insurance for the agricultural worker who has been hit, among other things, by manipulation of exchange, and I shall complete that in a moment, but the effect of exchange manipulation, Sir, on Agricultural Unemployment cannot possibly be denied. Here is what a great American says: "To dispense money with a partial hand is to violate every principle of justice, and will perpetuate a succession of social slaveries to the end of time." To the end of time the ills of a higher exchange will press heavily on Indian agriculturists by increasing the difficulty they experience in paying their taxes, and thereby leading to unemployment. And here I would plead with Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra that, having the facts now before him, and also the Convention, he will support this Convention, and include the agricultural workers."

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS.

(President: "I want to say that this morning, I interrupted Mr. Mehta, the Indian Workers' Delegate, asking him to confine himself to the point. This was owing to an imperfect knowledge of English on my part. I wish to say that, having looked at the verbatim record, I realise that he was speaking entirely in conformity with the standing orders.")—United Press

TAMIL NADU AND ASSEMBLY

Congress Working Committee Prepares For Elections

MADRAS, June 30.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress will meet on July 6 at Trichinopoly when it will prepare a list of Congress candidates for the Assembly elections from the different constituencies in the Province to be sent to the Congress Parliamentary Board.—A.P.

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